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Dow Average Adds U.S. Democrats Widen House Edge 43 Points to Close Republicans Avoid Senate Losses, At a Record High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange exploded Wednesday in a buying spree that sent the Dow Jones industrial average soaring to a record. The average also racked up its largest one-day gain ever, 43.41 points, to close at 1,065.49.

Analysts attributed Wednes-day's surge to a combination of optimism for the economy and a continuing decline in interest rates

Election outcome could put strains on U.S. economic policy. Page 9.

and relief that the congressional elections did not drastically alter the makeup of Congress.

"Wall Street greated the election returns enthusiastically," said Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds. He said that while some losses were sustained by the Re-publicans, it would not restrict President Ronald Reagan's policymaking decisions.

The Dow average, which had pushed close to the all-time high of 1.051.70 a number of times since that mark was set Jan. 11, 1973, opened slightly lower Wednesday, but quickly changed direction and began to climb.

A bit of profit-taking caused the average, which started the day at 1.022.08, to pause at about 1.047, but with slightly more than half an bour of trading remaining, the rally got its second wind and the Dow broke through the record level and went well beyond.

At the bell, the tape was nine minutes late, and even after the bell, the NYSE had to halt trading in a number of stocks because of order imbalances. The largest one-day gain prior to Wednesday was un increase of 38.83 points last

The Dow average, the market's most widely quoted measure, consists of only 30 blue-chip stocks, but the rest of the market per-

formed equally well. Advancing issues overwhelmed declines by better than seven to one, and volume swelled to 137 million shares from the 104.8 mil-

lion traded Tuesday. Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said he saw little that would prevent the market from continuing to roll up impressive gains. "I fact that the elections are over is think we will see 1,100 to 1,150 on more of a boost for the market

a sustained period of consolida-tion," he said, "Today's action augurs well for a major bull market

over the next few years. The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, summed up Tuesday's con-gressional election results by say-ing President Reagan might have to accept less military spending. fewer social program cuts and pos-sibly a compromise with Democrats on creating public service

Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities said, "President Reagan may have to make some concessions, and it may be tougher to get his programs passed, but in the final analysis recovery from recession will contin-

ue on course."
Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said, "Nobody sees any big change as a result of the elections except for the commentators."

Several analysts and Standard & Poor's Outlook publication noted that the market since the 1950 has scored impressive gains in the months following midtern elec-tions regardless of the outcome.

More importantly, both stocks and bonds rallied on investor belief the election results - which indicated Americans wanted something done about unemployment
— will prod the Federal Reserve to cut its discount rate and drive interest rates lower.

The consensus on Wall Street is that the Federal Reserve soon will cut the discount rate, now at 91/2 percent, in what would be construed as a confirming signal of monetary policy that is designed to revive the economy. The discount rate is the charge made by the Fed on loans to financial institutions.

"There is a relatively strong conviction that interest rates are going to notch downward over the year, with the discount rate cut this Fri-day or next Friday," said Eric Mil-ler, chief investment officer of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette,

Stock prices rallied several times over the past few weeks on expec-tations of an imminent discount rate cut. But analysts said it became apparent by last week that the central bank would not take any such action until after the elec-

Consequently, analysts said the the Dow before the market enters than the actual voting results.

Spadolini, in U.S., Says **Pipeline Solution Near**

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is ready to present to its West European allies a new formula for restricting technology transfers to the Soviet Union, the Italian prime minister announced here Wednesday.

The formula would be designed to end the dispute over construc-tion of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Emerging from a meeting with President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini said "a solution is very near" in the pipeline dispute. He said the U.S. formula was to be presented within hours to West European ambas-

The U.S. sanctions on equipment for the Soviet pipeline have divided the Western alliance. The United States has accused the Europeans of failing to back it in its efforts to protest Soviet support for the military regime in Poland, and European governments have complained that the U.S. measures have interfered with their sover-CAUL eignty and damaged their econo-LOR MOE

Although Mr. Spadolini and Mr. Rengan did not go into details, administration officials said the new approach would restrict trade credits to the Soviet Union while relaxing the sanctions the president imposed lust December and expanded in June

The officials, who asked not to he identified, said the administration would try to block new con-tracts for pipeline construction but would remove from its blacklist companies that fulfilled old contracts. They said the United States and Western Europe would pledge to refrain from subsidizing the So-

viet economy with bargain credits. An administration official said the new policy would be ready within a week. He said the main

Philippine Army Tests A Coconut Oil Bomb

MANILA - A bomb made out of coconut oil tested by the Philippine armed forces Saturday exploded with more force than dynamite, the Philippine press agency

reported Wednesday.

The charge for the bomb was made from a by-product of coconut oil processed at a special refin-cry, which also makes a coconutderived fuel used by some military trucks, the agency said.

issue still to be resolved was how far the Europeans were prepared to go to restrict trade credits.

After his meeting with President Reagan, Mr. Spadolini offered his own approach to restricting trade with the Russians.

He said there should be "no un-

due gift to the Soviet Union as far as credit is concerned" and that transfer of Western technology to Moscow should be limited. He also called for limited Western dependence on Soviet resources. But he said contracts already

signed "must be honored so as not to prejudice Western credibility." Mr. Reagan said his meeting with Mr. Spadolini was produc-tive. He added, "Our trade and financial relations with the Soviet Union must take into account the

nature of Soviet conduct toward Mr. Spadolini said he would present the U.S. formula to President François Mitterrand of France, who has raised questions about credit restrictions in any

Western solution, A senior State Department offi-cial told Renters that the United States and Italy were substantially in agreement about not "bailing out" the Soviet Union with easy credits or technology transfers.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the U.S. undersecretary of state, has met with European, Canadian and Japanese officials at least three times in the last 10 days on the pipeline issue, and there had been some signs that an agreement was

nearing.

Before his talk with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Spadolini met with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and appealed to him "to prevent the doption of unilateral measures." The Italian prime minister, in a

statement issued afterward, also called on the administration "to revoke those measures already in existence that undermine the spirit

The Italians are particularly upset about the seizure last month in New York of turbine parts that they insist were bound for Algeria. U.S. Customs officials impounded the parts because the shipper, Nuovo Pignone, which is owned by the Italian government, had been blacklisted by the Commerce Department for cooperating in

pineline construction. Six companies in Italy, France, Britain and West Germany are on the U.S. blacklist, barred from receiving U.S. oil and gas technology because of their defiance of the



Victory and Defeat

As Americans voted Tuesday, the candidates were all smiles. In New York, Democratic Lieutenant Governor Mario M. Cuomo, above right, with his wife, Matilda, and running mate. Alfred DelBello, were cheered after an apparent victory in the governor's race. Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, right, showed his optimism at the polls, but he was defeated by Republican Attorney General George Deukmejian in the California governor's race. In Massachusetts, Democratic Senator Edward M. Kennedy, below, was easily re-elected. In the California race for U.S. Senate, Republican Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, bottom, beat Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.





Lebanese Army Strengthens Hold On East Beirut; U.S. Patrol Delayed

By James F. Clanty New York Times Service BEIRUT - The Lebanese Army

strengthened its presence in East Beirut on Wednesday, but the U.S. Marines postponed patrols that were scheduled to help the Leba-nese government extend its sovereignty in the capital.

The Lebanese Army, by taking

up several positions in the capital that for years were controlled by Christian militia forces, appeared to establish more control for the government of President Amin Gemayel. The Phalangist-dominated Christian militiamen stayed in their barracks.

Late in the afternoon, a few French and Italian patrol vehicles moved through East Beirut, but the Americans nev r appeared. The Americans, Freich and Italians comprise the 4 000-member peacekeeping force that is trying to help the Gemayel government establish full control of the Beirut

The marines were ready to leave their base at Beirut International Airport early in the afternoon. Unnow, the marines' assignment has been to guard the perimeter of the airport, while the French and

Italians are deployed in West Beirut. The mission was called off, Marine officers said, because "the execute order was not received." The

officers declined to speculate on who had failed to give the neces-sary order to Colonel Thomas Stokes, the commander of the 1,200 marines based in Beirut.

Officials familiar with deployment plans for East Beirut said the delay was caused by hesitation among officials in Washington about the details of the deployment. There was an unconfirmed report of a dispute over what the duties and areas of patrol would be for the Americans, Italians and

Marine officers said Wednesday night that the mission was expected to start Thursday afternoon. The U.S. troops are to patrol East Beirut by jeep and set up road-blocks and seek out citizens or militiamen who may be bearing arms illegally. The Americans are to report any such activity to the Leba-

The Lebanese Army started mudging its way into the Christian sector of the city two weeks ago.

which the army combed Moslemdominated West Beirut for arms caches left by the Palestine Liberation Organization when it left the

city nearly two months ago.

The sweep of West Beirut produced tons of ammunition and thousands of weapons and involved the arrest of hundreds of people and searches of homes, offices and mosques.

Such thoroughness is not expected as the army assumes control of East Beirut. The Christian militiamen have promised to stay in their barracks, but they are not expected to be searched or disarmed. They have had several weeks to move their heavy equipment, tanks and artillery into the mountain areas they control east and north of the

■ Reagan to Meet Israeli
President Ronald Reagan will
confer with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel at the White House on Nov. 19, their first meeting since shortly after Israel invaded Lebanon in June, the White House announced Wednesday. Mr. Begin will be in the United

But Relinquish Many Statehouses In a close race in New York, Lewis E. Lehrman, a Republican, House in its Sept. 11 primary, and Georgia is to elect two representatives Nov. 30.

have put a caution sign in the way of President Ronald Reagan's effort to redirect government onto the conservative track by bolster-ing the strength of his Democratic opposition in the House and powerfully reinforcing it in the

state capitals.

But Republicans lost no ground in the Senate, limited Democratic gains in the House to about 25 seats and even softened the loss of key governorships by regaining Mr. Reagan's old office in California. Their losses Tuesday were less severe than might have been expected in a time of high memploy-

A top White House official said Mr. Reagan still "will be able to lead this country effectively over the next two years." But the Dem-ocratic Party chairman said the results showed that voters "want a change in the course" that the president has set.

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON -- U.S. voters

Overall, Democrats went into the election with a 27-23 advantage in governorships and a 242-191 majority in the House of Representatives, with two seats vacant. But in the House, Mr. Reagan had put together a coalition of Repubicans and conservative southern Democrats to pass his string of budget, tax-cut and military-spending victories over the past

The Republicans also had a 54-46 majority in the Senate, with one of the minority seats held by a retiring independent from Virginia who tended to vote with the Dem-

Voters were deciding on 36 governorships and 33 U.S. Senate seats - Democrats held 20 of each - and 425 of the 435 U.S. House seats. Louisiana elected six Demo-

Democrats took over governor-ships from the Republicans in Alaska, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Texas and Wisconsin while losing

Details on House, Senate and gubernatorial races, with lists of results, appear on Pages 2 and 3.

in New Hampshire and California, where Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, a Democrat who was trying to become the first black elected governor, was defeated by his Republican opponent, state At-torney General George Deuk-mejian. lost to Lieutenant Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat. Mr. Lehr-man, who spent about \$13 million in his campaign, conceded defeat Wednesday after reportedly hav-ing threatened to demand a re-The Democrats were assured of a net gain of at least seven gover-

norships and a chance at winning an eighth, in Illinois. Democratic gains were particularly striking in the upper Midwest and will be a source of strength in the 1984 presidential elections.

Republicans overcame Democratic challenges to their Senate control, won in the Reugan landslide of 1980, and for the first time in half a century were able to keep (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Loan to South Africa Is Approved by IMF

WASHINGTON — The Interna-tional Monetary Fund said Wednesday its executive board had approved \$1.07 billion in financial assistance for South Afri-

The agency said about \$385 mil-lion would be available through a standby arrangement over a period extending to the end of 1983, and the remainder would be available immediately under the compensatory financing facility the fund uses to help countries hit by export

The United Nations General Assembly, in an overwhelming criticism of South Africa's official

gation, voted to oppose the loan, although officials said the action

would have little impact on the fund's deliberations. The IMF is a specialized agency of the UN charged with monitoring the monetary system, but it is not bound by requests or resolu-tions of either the General Assembly or the Security Council.
The South African request, con-

sidered routine by the IMF despite the political furor over the country's racial policies, came after its financial health had been badly damaged by a substantial drop in the price of gold, its main export.

Monetary sources have said the United States had decided after a

Referendums for a Nuclear Freeze Win Broad Support of U.S. Voters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - A call to freeze the nuclear arms race won widespread voter support Tuesday in the closest thing to a national issues referendum the United States has conducted.

Nonbinding freeze resolutions were on 39 ballots Tuesday and won in almost every case. Arizona was the only one of nine states to reject it, and it lost in a few conservative areas such as Mesa County. Colorado, and Izard County, Ar-

The propositions, whose language was similar on all of the bal-lots, direct governors and mayors to urge President Ronald Reagan and leaders of the Soviet Union to begin negotiations aimed at a mutual and verifiable halt in produc-tion and deployment of nuclear

The resolutions were approved in heavily Democratic cities like Philadelphia and Chicago; Republican suburbs including Suffolk County, New York; rural areas such as Springfield, Missouri: and Sun Belt regions like Dade Coun-

Although not all the votes had been tallied, it was clear the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North Dakota, Montana and Oregon had approved freeze referendums and the proposition led solidly in Michigan and

Late campaigning by President Reagan and high-ranking adminis-INSIDE

■ Emilio Massera, a retired

commander in chief of the navy and member of the rul-

ing junta, has been placed un-

der arrest, the Argentine news

■ Western banks signed agreements Wednesday with Polish officials rescheduling

debts that Poland owes the

banks in 1982 and granting

Warsaw new trade credits.

Ninety-live percent of the \$2.4

billion of principal due in

1982 is to be repaid over seven years, although Poland will

pay off the interest by next March.

French Navy Seizes Ship

Of Anti-Nuclear Group

PAPEETE, Tahiti - A ship

sailed by anti-nuclear protesters was seized by the French Navy off

Mururoa Atoll earlier this week,

and two members of its three-

member crew were expelled from-

the territory, the High Commission

of the French Pacific Territory has

Mururoa is the site of under-

ground tests of French nuclear

weapons. The commission said the

weapons. The commission said the ship, Greenpeace-3, had repeatedly sailed into forbidden waters

around Mururoa despite warnings.

agency said.

tration officials appeared to have weakened support for the measure. They and other opponents argued that approval of the freeze vote would weaken the bargaining position of U.S. negotiators in talks with the Soviet Union and that a freeze would leave the United States in an inferior position.
But Randall Kehler, national

coordinator of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, called the results "a clear national mandate." He said, "I can't believe any elected representatives at the national level would be able to ignore it." The freeze proposals were the

most widespread of a record num-ber of ballot initiatives, which sought voter verdicts on nearly 60 ues in 24 states, By far the most vigorously con-tested was California's gun-control initiative, which called for manda-

tory registration of all existing

handguns by April 1983 and an immediate ban on new sales. The proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. So decisive was the vote that the gun-control sponsors conceded defeat within a half-hour after the polls closed. Opponents, led by the National Rifle Association, spent an estimated \$5 million for a broadcast and newspaperblitz in an effort to stop the move-

In another crime-control measure, Massachusetts voters passed, by a 2-1 margin, a proposal to re-store capital punishment in the state. The amendment, however, leaves it to the state legislature to decide under what circumstances death sentences should be im-Nuclear power issues were con-

tested in several states. In Maine, voters decided against closing the state's only nuclear power plant by 1987. And Idaho

residents approved a ballot ques-tion that prohibits the state legislature from adopting laws that impede the construction of nuclear power plants until citizens have a chance to cast nonbinding ballots on the issue. But in Massachusetts, voters

passed a proposal that in effect imposes a moratorium on the construction of new commercial reactors in the state until the federal government creates a system for disposal of high-level radioactive

In Alaska, a proposal to spend as much as \$2.8 billion to move Alaska's capital from Juneau to Willow — 580 miles (928 kilometers) and two time zones west -was trailing in early returns. Followers of an indian guru,

Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, swept control of Antelope, Oregon, from older residents who once tried to vote the community out of exisence rather than be taken over.

Voters in Berkeley, California, banned electroshock psychiatric treatment in their community. Supporters said it was the first time such a law has been establish-

A red banner hung from the sec-

ond-floor windows of the consu-

late proclaimed, "No to the junta's

constitution in Turkey," and "No

NATO democracy in Turkey.

Jurgen Hosse, Cologne's police

commissioner, said the police be-

ieved about 20 gunmen had en-

Struggle until liberation.

Turkish Consulate Held By Gunmen in Cologne

New York Times Service

COLOGNE - Gunmen claiming to belong to a leftist Turkish underground group seized Turkey's consulate here Wednesday, taking scores of hostages and de-manding an end to Turkey's mili-

tary regime.

In a telephone call to a West German radio station, a man who said he represented the Turkish Markist-Leninist cell" said about 100 hostages had been taken. More than 50 were released in small groups during the day.

The consulate is a four-story.

gray-tiled building on a broad tree-lined avenue not far from the city's center. In leaflets found near the consulate, an appeal was made for resistance to the new constitution proposed for Turkey by the mili-

who seized power in September 1980, is holding a referendum on the constitution this week, The leaflets, which were signed by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Left, said, "Our refusal only has meaning if we translate it

tered the consulate Wednesday morning during business nours and seized the hostages. He said a number of people fled the building five of whom had been slightly wounded by glass that shattered when the gunmen

Later in the day, the gunmen released 50 or so hostages, and Wednesday evening groups of five and six hostages were released unharmed. One group was released in exchange for medication sought by the gunnen, police spokesmen

Mr. Hosse said the police were in constant telephone communica-tion with the gummen, who have insisted on voicing their demands to an official they described as the "Turkish consul in Bonn," evident-

tary regime.

The Turkish military govern-ment of General Kenan Evren,

ly meaning Turkey's ambassador in the West German capital,

Pı

By Dan Balz and Margot Homblower

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Aided by widespread fears on unemployment and Social Security, Democrats gained at least 23 seats Tuesday in the House of Representatives, jeopardizing President Ronald Reagan's pledge to stay the course" on his economic pro-

The better-than-expected Democratic showing — leaders of both parties had predicted Democratic gains of no more than 20 seats cut deeply into the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrais that gave Mr. Reagan working control of the House. Many of the Democratic newcomers were liberals, replacing conservatives who had ridden into office on Mr. Reagan's coattails in 1980.

The latest available returns showed the Democrats had won 264 House seats and were leading in three other races. Republicans had won 165 seats and were leading in one. Voting for two Georgia seats is not scheduled until Nov. 30 because of redistricting litigation. If both are won by Demo-crats, as is expected, the Democrats would control 269 House seats to 166 for the Republicans.

Currently Democrats control 241 seats and the Republicans 192, and there are two vacancies in longtime Democratic districts.

The new Congress will not only be more Democratic, it will also be more liberal, and that could affect Mr. Reagan's continued attempts higher than the national average of to press for domestic spending cuts 10.1 percent. and an increase in the military

Many of Mr. Reagan's major victories in the last two years have been by fewer than 20 votes, and the loss of 25 House seats would seem to put him in a position of having to make major compromises. But White House spokesmen said the president may still be able to forge the kind of conservative

Republicans lost seats in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia and Ohio, but they also picked up seats in Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Florida and Nevada.

While only three Democratic in-

While only three Democratic in-cumbents lost their seats, at least 25 Republican congressmen were turned out of office. They included Thomas B. Evans of Delaware, whose image was tarnished by his association with Paula Parkinson, a model and sometime lobbyist; Eugene V. Atkinson of Pennsylvania, the former Democrat who switched parties at the peak of Mr. Reagan's success last year; and James K. Coyne of Pennsylvania, who was vigorously opposed by groups advocating a nuclear freeze after he switched sides on that is-

sue on the House floor. The Democrats gained ground in some parts of the South and West and also ran well in districts

WORLD BRIEFS

Spanish Transition Scheduled Dec. 9

MADRID - Felipe González, who is to become prime minister of Spain as a result of last week's elections, said Wednesday that he had reached agreement with the government to take office and announce his

He said his cabinet was virtually formed and that it would include non-Socialist ministers. A Socialist Party spokesman said Mr. González

would remain party leader.

Mr. González said the outgoing prime minister, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, had agreed to his timetable for the transition during two hours of "very positive" talks. He said he would present his program to the lower house of the Cortes on Dec. 6 for debate the following day and that the government would hold its first meeting Dec. 12 or 13.

Salvadorans Criticize U.S. Diplomat

SAN SALVADOR — A group of influential Salvadoran businessmen, reacting to U.S. complaints about human rights abuses. have accused U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton of violating Salvadoran sovereignty "and the dignity of the Salvadoran people."

The charges were made Tuesday in a full-page newspaper advertisement by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador. It was the first public response to a speech Friday by Mr. Hinton in which he warned that U.S. aid might be cut off unless Salvadoran authorities crack down on human rights violations.

Charging that Mr. Hinton's warning was meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs, the businessmen called the speech an "act of arrogant imperiousness, contrary to ethics and law."

Dutch Coalition Taking Office Today

THE HAGUE — A Christian Democratic and Liberal coalition government will take office in the Netherlands on Thursday after 58 days of support he received from within negotiations that relegated the dominant Labor Party to the opposition, a cabinet spokesman said Wednesday.

The last cabinet seats were filled Wednesday in talks led by the Chris-

tian Democratic leader, Ruud Lubbers. The spokesman said the centrist Christian Democrats will take eight cabinet seats including defense, foreign affairs and finance, leaving the remaining rix, including economic affairs, to the Liberals, a rightist party. Ed Nijpels, 32, leader of the Liberal Party since June, will not be a minister in the cabinet to be sworn in by Queen Beatrix on Thursday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Jeddah - Saudi Arabia

In Michigan, Robert Cart, a former Democratic representative, edged out Representative Jim Dunn in a district that includes Pontiac, where unemployment has been about 28 percent.

In the district around Youngstown, Ohio, an area of high unemployment, Representative Lyle Williams, a Republican, narrowly beat George D. Tablack, a former coalition that has won for him in

state representative.

And in Illinois, Robert H. Michel, the House minority leader, claimed victory after a seesaw race against G. Douglas Stephens, a Democratic union lawyer, in a dis trict suffering from high unem-ployment and sagging farm prices. In a Tennessee race, Cissy Baker, daughter of Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, was a distant loser to James

vice commissioner. Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, the Democratic chairman of the powerful House Budget Committee, overcame an

Cooper, the Democratic public ser

early threat to gain re-election,
. In Mississippi, state Representa-tive Robert G. Clark, a Democrat seeking to become the first black congressman from his state since Reconstruction, lost to Webb Franklin, a former circuit court

judge.

And in a Connecticut race that both parties had called crucial, state Senator William E. Curry Jr., a Democrat, lost to state Senator Nancy L. Johnson, a Republican, for the seat of Representative Toby Moffett, who was running

for Ú.S. senator. Because of retirements, there were 210 Democratic and 167 Republican incumbents seeking reelection. In six districts, two incumbents were thrown together because of redistricting. Republicans ran strongly in most of those

districts. In addition, there were 58 races with no incumbent running, in-cluding 21 districts created through redistricting. These were mostly in the South and West and were among the most fought-over

districts in the country. The House races were regarded both parties as representing a kind of rough national referendum on Mr. Reagan's economic policies. They also were the key to whether the president will be as successful in Congress the next

two years as he was the last two. Though the Democrats were in nominal control of the House, Mr. Reagan pushed his economic program through the 97th Congress fairly easily, partly because of strict party discipline among Republicans and partly because of defections to his side by conservative Democrats, mostly from the South and West.

Few of these defectors, a group of about 40 House members, were in competitive races Tuesday, and most of them are likely to stick with Mr. Reagan in the next Con-

his own party.

But during the campaign, some

Republicans abandoned the White House because they were in difficult re-election contests. They might be expected to vote with the president again next year once they are safely re-elected.

The tenor of many campaigns this fall, however, indicated there will be more independence among Republicans next year.

RESULTS IN CONTESTS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESE

Here is the list of winners in the roces for U.S. House of Representatives. The number before each name is the district number in that state. The notation (i) signifies an incumbent, All data were supplied by The Ass

													
_	ALABAMA	_		2	Gus Savage	Đ	(i) (i)			MISSOUR! William Clay	D	(i)	OREGON Day
2	Jack Edwards William Dickinson	R R		3	Mortin A. Russo George O'Brien	D R	(1)		. 2	Robert Young	Ď	(i)	2 Robert Smith R
3	Bill Nichols	D	(1)	5	William O. Lipinski	D			3	Richard Gephardt Ike Skelton	D D	(i) (i)	3 Ron Wyden D (I) 4 James Wegyer D (I)
4 5	Tom Bevill Ronnie Filippo	D		6	Henry Hyde Cardiss Collins	Ř	(i) (i)		5	Alan Wheat	D		5 Denny Smith R (ii)
6	Ben Erdreich	Đ		8	Dan Rostenkowski	D	(i)		6	E. Thomas Coleman	R R	(i) (i)	PENNSYLVANIA
7	Richard Shelby ALASKA	D	(1)	? 10	Sidney Yutes John Porter	R	(I) (I)		8	Gene Taylor Bill Emerson	R	(1)	2 Wijliam Gray Iji D (i)
At larg	e: Don Young	R	(1)	11	Frank Annunzio	D	· (i)	•	9	Harold Volkmer' MONTANA	D	(i)	3 Robert A. Borski p " 4 Joseph P. Kolter p
1	ARIZONA John McCain	·R		12 13	Philip M. Crone John Erienborn	R	(i) (i)	•	1	Pat Williams	D		5 Richard Schulze R (I)
2	Morris Udail	D	(i)	14	Tom Corcoran	R	(1)		2	Ron Morien ce NEBRASKA	R	(I)	6 Gus Yatron D (i) 7 Bob Edgar D (i)
. 3	Bob Stump ** Eldon Rudd	R R		15 16	Edward Modigan Lynn Martin	R R	(I) (I)	•	1	Douglas Bereuter	R	(1)	8 Peter Kostmayer D
5	Jim McNulty	Ď		17	Lane Evans	D			2	Hal Daub Virginia Smith	R	(I)	9 Bud Shuster R (i) 10 Joseph McDode R (i)
1	ARKANSAŞ Bill Alexander	D	(1)	18 19	Robert Michel Daniel B. Crane	R	(I)		3	NEVADA .		***	11 Frank Harrison D "
2	Ed Bethune	R	(i)	20	Richard Durbin	D			1	Harry Reid Barbara Vucanovich	D R		12 John Murtha D (1) 13 Lawrence Coughilm R (1)
3 4	J.Paul Hammerschmidt Beryl Anthony Jr.	R		21 22	Melvin Price . Paul Simon .	B	(i) (i)	•		NEW HAMPSHIRE		•	14 William Coyne D
	CALIFORNIA Douglas H. Bosco	_		_	INDIANA	_		•	1	Norman D'Amours		(1)	15 Don Ritter R (j) 16 Robert Walker R (j)
2	Eugene Chappie	D R		2	Katle Hall Philip R. Sharp	D	(i)	•	2	Judd Gregg NEW JERSEY		(1)	17 George Gekas R
. 3	Robert Matsul Vic Fazio	D		3	John P. Hiler Dan Coats	R R	(I) (I)		1	James Florio	D	(1).	18 Doug Wolsren D (1) 19 William Goodling R (1)
5	Phillip Burton	D	(1)	5	Elwood Hillis	R	65 '		2	William Hughes James Howard	D	(i) (i)	20 Joseph Gaydos D (i) 21 Thomas J. Ridge R
6	Barbara Boxer George Miller	D		6	Dan Burton John T. Myers	R	(i)		• 4	Chris Smith	R R	(i) (i)	22 Austin Murphy D. (1)
8	Ron Deliums Fortney Pete Stark	D	(1)	8	Francis X. McCloskey	D			. 6	Marge Roukema Bernord J. Dwyer	D	(i)	23 William Clinger 3r. R (j) RHODE ISLAND
10	Don Edwards	D	(i)	9 10	Lee Hamilton Andrew Jacobs	D	(i) (i)		7	Matthew J. Rinaldo Robert Roe	R	(i) (i)	1 Fernand St Germain Dan
11 12	Tom Lantos Ed Zschau	D R	(i)	,	· IOWA James Leach	R	(1)		9	Robert G. Torricelli	Ď		2 Cloudine Schneider R (j) SOUTH CAROLINA
13	Norman Mineta	D		ż	Thomas Tauke	R	(1)	•	10 11	Peter Rodino Joseph Minish	Đ	(i) (i)	1 Thomas Harinett R (i) 2 Floyd Spence R (j)
14 _15	Norman Shumway Tany Coelho	R		3	Cooper Evans Neal Smith		(i) (i)		12	James Courter	R	(i)	3 Butler Derrick D (ii)
16 17	Leon Panetta Charles Pashayan	D R	(1)	Š	Tom Harkin	D	(i)	•	13 14	Edwin B. Forsythe Frank Guarini	Ď	ίίί	4 Carroll Campbell R (i) 5 John Spratt D
18	Richard Lehman	D		6	Berkley Bedeli KANSAS	D	(i)		_	NEW MEXICO	_		6 Robin Tallon D
19 20	Robert Lagomarsino William Thomas	R		1	Pat Roberts Jim Slattery	R	(i)		1 2	Manuel Lujan Jr. Joe Skeen		(1) (i)	SOUTH DAKOTA At large: Thomas Daschle D ({)
21	Bobbi Fiedler	·R	(ī)	3	Larry Winn ir.	R	(i)		3	Bill Richardson	D		TENNESSEE
· 22 23	Carlos Moorhead Anthony Beilenson	R	(i) (i)	· 4	Dan Glickman Robert Whittaker	D R	(I) (i)			NEW YORK William Carney	R	(1)	2 John Duncan R (j)
. 24	Henry Waxman	Đ	(ī) ·	_	KENTUCKY				2	Thomas Downey	D	(i)	3 Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard D (i) 4 Jim Cooper D
25 26	Edward Roybal Howard Berman	D	(1)	1	Carroll Hubbard William Natcher		(ī) (i)		3	Robert J. Mrazek Norman F. Lent	-D R	(1)	5 William Boner D (i)
. 27 28	Mei Levine Julian Dixon	D.	(i)	3	Romano Mazzoli	D	(i)		5	Raymond J. McGrath	R	(i) (i)	6 Albert Gore Jr. D (i) 7 Don Sundquist R
29	Augustus Hawkins	D	(i)	4 5	Gene Snyder Harold Rogers		(I) (I)		7	Joseph Addabbo Benjamin Rosenthai	D	(i)	8 Ed Jones D (I)
30 31	Matthew G. Martinez Mervyn Dymally	D	(I) (I)	6	Larry Hopkins	R	(1)		· 8	James H. Scheuer Geraldine Ferraro	D	(i) (i)	9 Harold Ford D (1)
32	Glenn Anderson	Ď	(I)	7	Carl Perkins LOUISIANA	D	(1)		70	Charles Schumer	D	ίί	l Sam Hall D (i) 2 Charles Wilson D (i)
33 34	David Dreier Esteban Torres	R	(i)	1	Bob Livingston	R	(i)		11 12	Edolphus Towns Major R. Owens	D		3 Steve Bartlett R
35	Jerry Lewis	R	Ω	2 3	Lindy Boggs W.J. Tauzin	D	(i) (i)		· 13	Stephen Solarz	D	(i)	4 Raiph M. Hail D (!) 5 John Bryant D
36 37	George Brown Al McCandless	R	W .	. 4	Charles Buddy Roemer	Ď	(1)		14 15	S. William Green	R	(i) (i)	6 Phil Gramm D (i)
38 39	Jerry Patterson William Dannemever	D R		6	Jerry Huckaby W. Henson Moore	D R		:	16	Charles B. Rangel	D.	(1).	7 Bill Archer R (i) 8 Jack Fields R (i)
40	Robert Badham	R	(i)	7 8	John Breaux Gillis Long	D	(1)		17 18	Ted Weiss Robert Garcia		(I) (I)	9 Jack Brooks D (i)
41 42	Bili Lowery Don Lungren	R	(i) (i)	•	MAINE	0	.,		19 20	Mario Biaggi Richard Ottinger		(1)	10 J.J. Pickle D (i) 11 Marvin Leath D (i)
43	undecided		,	1	John R. McKernon	R	/: \		21	Hamilton Fish Jr.	R	(i)	12 Jim Wright D (i) 13 Jack Hightower D (i)
44 45	Jim Bates Duncan Hunter	D R	(ī)	2	Olympia Snowe MARYLAND	ĸ	(i)		22 23	Benjamin Gilman Samuel Stratton		(1)	14 William Palman D (i)
	COLORADO Patricia Schroeder	_	(1)	1	Roy Dyson	D			24	Gerald Solomon	R	(i)	15 Eligio Kika de la Garza D (i) 16 Ronald Coleman D
2	Timothy Wirth	D	(ī)	2	Clarence Long Barbara Mikulski	D.	(i).		25 26	Sherwood L. Boehlert David Mortin	R	(1)	17 Charles Stenholm D (i)
	Ray Kogovsek Hank Brown		·(i)	4	Mariorie Holt	R	(i)		27 28	George C. Wortley Matthew McHugh		Ω̈́	18 Mickey Leland D (1) 19 Kent Hance D (1)
	Ken Kramer	R	(i)	5 6-	Steny H. Hoyer Beverly Byron		(I) (I)		29	Frank Horton	R	(i) (i)	20 Henry Gonzalez D (1)
6	Jack Swigert CONNECTICUT	R		Ž	Parren J. Mitchell	Ď	(i)		30 31	Barber B. Conable Jr. Jack F. Kemp		(i) (i) ·	21 Tom Loeffler R (i) 22 Ron Paul R (i)
	Barbara Bailey Kennelly			8	Michael Barnes . MASSACHUSETTS	D	(1)		32	John J. LoFalace	D	(1)	23 Abraham Kazen D (I)
	Samuel Geidenson undecided	ט	(1)	1	Silvio Conte	R			33 34	Henry J. Nowak Stanley N. Lundine		(i) (i)	25 Mike Andrews D
	Stewart McKinney William Ratchford		(i) (i)	2	Edward Boland Joseph Early	D				NORTH CAROLINA	-		26 undecided 27 Solomon P. Ortiz D
_	Nancy L. Johnson	R	\''	4	Barney Frank	D	(i)		J.	Walter Jones	D	(i)	UTAH
At large	DELAWARE : Thomas R. Carper	D		5	James Shannon Nicholas Mavroules		(i) (i)		2 3	Tim Valentine Charles Whitley	Ď	(1)	1 Jim Hansen R (i) 2 Dan Marriott R (I)
_	FLORIDA	_		7	Edward Markey		(ii)		4	ike Andrews Stephen Negi		(i) (i)	3 Howard C. Nielson R
	Earl Hutto Don Fugua		(I)	9	Thomas O'Nelli Jr. Joe Moakley		(I) (I)		6	Robin Britt	D		VERMONT At large: James Jeffords R (i)
3	Charles Bennett	D	(i) .	10 11	Gerry Studds Brian Donnelly	B	(i)		7 8	Charles Rose W.G. Hefner		(I) (I)	VIRGINIA
	Bill Chappell Bill McCollum		(i) (i)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	MICHIGAN	_	***		9	James Martin	·R	(1)	1 Herbert H. Bateman R 2 G. William Whitehurst R (I)
6	Buddy McKay	D	-(I)	1	John Conyers	g	(i)		10 11	James Broyhili undecided	R	(1)	3 Thomas J. Billey R (i)
8	Sam Gibbons C.W. Bill Young		(i)	2 3	Carl Pursell Howard Wolpe	R	(i) (i)			NORTH DAKOTA	•		4 Norman Sisisky D 5 Dan Daniel D (I)
	Michael Bilirakis Andy i reland	R	(i)	4	Mark D. Siljander	R	(i)	At	larg	e: Byron Dorgan	D	(i)	6 James R. Olln D 7 J. Kenneth Robinson R (i)
11	Bill Nelson	Ð	ίί	. 5 6	Harold Sawyer Bob Carr	R D	(1)		1	OHIO Thomas Luken	D	(1)	8 Stan Parris R (i)
	Tom Lewis Connie Mack	R		7	Dale Kildee Bob Traxler		(i) (i)		2	Willis Gradison	R	(1)	9 Frederick Boucher D 10 Frank Wolf R (I)
14	Dan Mica		(1)	ş	Guy Vander Jagt		äί		3	Tony Hali Michael G. Oxley	R	(I) .	WASHINGTON
	Clay Shaw Larry Smith	R	(ī)	70 77	Donald Albesta Robert Davis		(i) (i)		5	Delbert Latta	R	(i)	1 Joel Pritchard R (i) 2 Al Swift D (i)
17	William Lehman	D	(I)		David Bonior	D	(i)		6 7	Bob McEwen Michael DeWine	R	(i) R	3 Dan Bonker D (i)
	Claude Pepper Dante Fascell		(!).	13	George Crockett Dennis Hertei		(i) (i)		8	Thomas Kindness		(i) ·	4 Sid Morrison R (i) 5 Thomas Foley D (i)
	GEORGIA			13	William Ford	D	(I)		. 10	Marcy Kaptur Clarence Miller	D R	(1)	6 Norman Dicks D (I)
	Lindsay Thomas Charles Hatcher	D	(î)	16 17	John Dingell Sander Levin	D	(i)		11	Dennis E. Eckart	D.	(ii)	7 Michael Lowry D (ii) 8 Rod Chandler · R
. 3	Richard Ray .	Ď			William Broomfield	Ř	(i)		12 13	John R. Kasich Donaid Pease		(1)	WEST VIRGINIA
5	Election Nov. 30 Election Nov. 30				MINNESOTA '	_			14 15	John Seiberling Chaimers Wylie	Đ	(i)	2 Harley O. Staggers Jr, D
6	Newt Gingrich		(I)	2	Timothy J. Penny Vin Weber	D R	(i)		16	Rolph Regula		(i)	3 Bob Wise D 4 Nick Joe Rahali D (i)
8 ·	J. Roy Rowland	Ď	(i)	3	Bill Frenzel	R	(i)		17 18	Lyle Williams Douglas Applegate	R	(i)	WISCONSIN
9	Ed Jenkins Doug Barnard		(i) ·	5	Bruce Vento Martin Sabo	Ď	(i) (i) .		19	Edward F. Feighon	D	(1)	1 Les Aspin D (I) 2 Robert Kostenmeier D (I)
	HAWAII	_	1-7	6	Gerry Sikorski Arlan Stangeland	D R			20 21	Mary Rose Oakor Louis Stokes	D	(i) (i)	3 Steve Gunderson R (i)
	Cecii Heffel Daniel K. Akaka		(i) (i)	á	James Oberstar		(i) ·	•	~.	OKLAHOMA		•	4 CLement Zablocki D (I) 5 Jim Moody D
	IDAHO .			,	MISSISSIPP! Jamie Whitten	D	m		1 2	James Jones Mike Synar	D	(i)	6 Thomas Petri R (i)
	Larry Craig George Hansen	R	(ī) (i) ·	2	Webb Franklin	R		٠.	3	Wes Watkins	D	(i)	7 David Obey D (i) 8 Toby Roth R (i)
	ILLINOIS				G.V. Montgomery Wayne Dowdy	D	(i)		4 5	Dave McCurdy Mickey Edwards	Ð	(i) (i)	9 F. James Sensenbrenner R (I) WYOMING
1	Harold Washington	D	(i)		Trent Lott	Ŕ	ίί		6	Glenn English	Ď	(i)	At large: Richard Cheney R (i)
								, -	-			-	

U.S. Democrats Pick Up Seats in House, but Not in Senate

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(Continued from Page 1) their status as the majority party in the upper house.

Democrats picked up seats in New Jersey and New Mexico, but lost Virginia and Nevada to the Republicans

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Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, a Republican, defeated Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, a Democrat, in the California Senate race, keeping that seat in the Republican column.

The White House insisted that retention of the Senate majority would enable the president to pursue his program of domestic spending cuts and bolstered mili-tary spending, but conceded it would be "tougher," going against the enhanced Democratic majority in the House.

White House strategists had calculated that their working coali-tion of Republicans and southern Democrats could prevail in the House if not more than 19 Republican seats were lost Tuesday. Democrats, noting margins of 6 to 10 votes for the president on some of the key roll-call votes of the last Congress, said a shift of even 11 or 12 seats might enable them to rewrite his program. Both sides agreed that a gain of 30 seats or more for the Democrats would, in effect, stop what some have called "the Reagan revolution" in

In the post-World War II period, the average loss for the party that has taken over the White House in the previous election has been 11 seats.

Following Tuesday's vote, Democrats had won 264 seats and were leading for another three, while Republicans had won 165 seats and were leading in one more race. Summarizing Tuesday's gains for the Democrats, Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona said that Mr. Reagan "could do no wrong" the past two years, "but now he'll consult with the House. President Reagan is going to have to come to us.

Mr. Reagan, asked Wednesday whether he still would push for a

from 1,200 F.F.

them in a bipartisan fashion in an attempt to solve these problems."
But he declared, "We will not compromise on principle on what we absolutely believe is essential to the recovery" of the economy.

Meeting reporters in the White House Rose Garden, the president said "There's a smile on our faces.

its tracks. said, "There's a smile on our faces and intentionally so. We have eve-ry reason to feel good" about the

President Reagan's chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said Wednesday, "I think the bottom line is there is no question that the president will be able to lead this country effectively over the next two years.
"We do not see this election as a repudiation of his policies or as a repudiation of his programs. There is still a coalition out there that we can mobilize from time to time on

selected issues," Mr. Baker said. But Charles Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, said the voters sent the administration a message that "they do want a change in the course."

In the face of the highest unemployment since the Great Depression, Mr. Reagan, in campaigning for Republican candidates, had urged Americans to "vote your hopes, not your fears." He said the

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major increase in military spending in light of the Democrats' through Congress last year had gains, replied, "We will work with them in a bipartisan fashion in an high interest rates and that unemployment would follow them

> But the voters appeared to agree more with the Democratic dissenters, who argued for immediate economic stimulus through housing subsidies and public works jobs, and who said the third year of Mr. Reagan's three-year income tax cut, scheduled for 1983, should be estponed for middle- and upperincome taxpayers in order to re-duce the federal deficit.

Interviews conducted by ABC News with voters leaving the polls showed clearly that the issue that was driving Tuesday's voting was unemployment. Two of every five voters said that was the main problem, and they split 68 percent to 30 percent for the Democrats. Democrats also gained by their

of Social Security and support of a freeze on nuclear weapons. Referendums supporting a freeze were carrying in eight of the nine states where they were on the bal-

But everything else was dwarfed by the unemployment question inflation, the dominant issue in the 1980 election, was mentioned as the top issue by only one-sixth of the voters and was of no advan-tage to the Republicans.

But when ABC News inter-viewers asked voters which of several factors were important in choosing the congressional candi-date they supported, not limiting them to a single choice, only 28 percent said opposition to Mr. Reagan's economic policy was a factor, and only 26 percent said support of that policy entered im-

and elsewhere, the U.S. State De-

partment said the decision on the South African request should be

based solely on the economic mer-

its of the program.
It said the effectiveness of the

IMF would be undermined if po-

litical factors entered into its judg-

"The United States has, in the

South Africa Loan Approved ed to counter criticism in Congress

(Continued from Page 1) review of the loan request that it was in order and justified under IMF guidelines, and Washington

will vote to approve it.

As the largest member of the international lending agency, the United States by itself has more than 20 percent of the voting power, and its backing makes it almost

certain the loan will be approved.

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appropriate political forums, forcefully expressed its abhorrence of apartheid and of violence from whatever quarter in southern Africa," the department said. "The U.S. position on the South African drawing indicates no change in our opposition to apartheid nor in our opposition to the use of force to resolve political diff ferences in the region."

 $\mathbf{H} : (A, \mathbf{H}_{1})_{n \in \mathbb{N}_{A}}$

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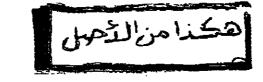
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		SENAT	TE VO	TE S	Ť	TE-BY-S	TATE		
		RIZONA 1009	<u> </u>	TES	Į.				
E	DeConcini	D (i)	413,951	59%	Ε	NEV	, TEBSEA		
	Dunn	R	292.438	-37%	~	Lautenberg Fenwick	Ď	1,115,283	529
	CA	LIFORNIA 10	10%	71.0			R MEXICO	1,043,144	—48°
	Brown Jr.	D	3,430,899	-47%	E	Bingaman	D		
Ē	Wilson	R	3,897,403	—53 %	_	Schmitt	Ř (i)	216,926	549
	CO)	NECTICUT	00%	-0.0			WYORK	185,803	46
•	Moffett Weicker -	<u> </u>	493,237	46%	E	Movnihan	D (i)	3,141,055	65
=	DiFazio Jr.	, R (i)	538,678	51%		Sullivan	R	1,665,470	—35°
		· 0	29,143	-3%		NORT	TH DAKOT	A 90%	-33
	Levinson	ELAWARE 10			E	Burdick	D (1)	144,425	65
•	Roth		83,722	-44%		Knorr	R	78,549	-35
•		R (i) FLORIDA 1009	105,472	5 6%	_		OHIO 100%	•	
Ξ	Chiles	D (i)			E	Metzenbaum	D (i)	1,934,904	~-58 °
•	Poole	R (1)	1,603,379	62%		Pfeifer	R	1,392,546	-41
	* * * *	HAWAII 100%	989,198	38 %		Herzing	0	35,223	1
	pponuatoM	D (I)	245,386	-82%		PENN	SÝLVANI		
_	Brown	Ř '''		-02% -18%	Ε	Wecht	<u>D</u>	1,393,851	40
		INDÌANA 98%	52,071	-1076	=	Heinz	R (i)	2,125,670	60'
	Fithion	D	819.403	-46%		Michaelson	EISLAND		_
	Lugar	Ř (i)	967,519	-54%		Chatee	D	160,480	49
		MAINE 100%		-J-4 //a		Cliates	R (i) Inessee i	169,056	-51
	Mitchell	D (i)	278,568	61%	È	Sosser	D (i)		
	Emery	R "	179,886	-39%	-	Beard	R (1)	777,562	62
	M	ARYLAND 10		J. 10			FEXAS 99%	479,895	38
Ξ	Sorbones	D (i)	691,358	63%	E	Bentsen .	D (i)	1,781,543	591
	Hogan	R	412,610	-37%		Collins	Ř '''	1,232,374	
	MASS	ACHUSETTS	100%				UTAH 100%	1/2223/4	41
	Kennedy	D (I)	1,249,014	61%		Wilson .	D	218,895	41
	Shamle	· R	784,062	39%	Ε	Hatch	R (1)	309,547	58
		ICHIGAN 100				Mercier	O	1,124	_ 0
	Riegle	Ď (i)	1,713,300	58%		Kauffman	_0	957	 0′
	Ruppe	R	1,221,743	-42%		Cused VE	RMONT 10		
	Dayton	INNESOTA 95		47%	E	Guest Stafford	D R (i)	78,447	48
	Durenberger	Ř (I)	780,014 888,0 9 9	4/% 53%	-	Levy	0 "	83,259 756	519
•		ISSISSIPPI 97		-33%		Laskaris	ŏ	/36 880	0°
	Stennis	D (i)	400,321	64%			RĞINIA 16		—
	Barbour	Ř '''	226,583	_36%		Davis	D	689,818	49
		AISSOURI 999	6		E	Trible Jr.	R	723,988	51
	Woods	P	747,444	-49%	Ē	Jackson WAS	HINGTON		
	Danforth	R (i)	, 773,443	51%	_	Jackson Jewett	D (I) R	780,429	69
	Melcher	IONTANA 979 D (j)	6 163,080			Lysen	õ	274,235 79,519	24°
	Williams	D (i)	125,370	54% 42%			VIRGINI	۴۱ حرب ۹ 99%	
	Dodge	ò	·11,408	-42 %	E	Byrd	D (i)	382,028	69
		EBRASKA 999	-	7.0		Benedict	R	171.432	3i°
	Zorinsky	D ()	357,205	∽67%	_	Wis	CONSIN 1	10%	
	Keck	Ř "	151,462	—0/% —28%	E	Proximire	D (!)	986,718	649
	Walsh .	ô	26,057	— <u>26 76</u> ——5%		McCallum Knapp	R	526,133	349
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	VEVADA 99%	,31	۵, د		Knapp Hart	0	4,421	— <u>0</u> °
	Connon	D (i)	113,009	48%			OMING 99	21,687	-19
						77	- WIND 77	770	
	Hecht None of these	R	118,588	50%		McDanle!	D	72,062	439

		GO	VERN(DRSE	ПР	S BY ST	TATE		
-		ALABAMA					MINNESOTA	94%	
Ē	Wallace	<u>D</u> .	. 637,931	60%	E	Perpich	D	965,879	59%
	Folmar	R	429,997	40%		Whitney	R	662,412	-41%
_		ALASKA 82					NEBRASKA	8%	
E	Sheffield	· Ď	67,314	-47%	E.	Kerrey	D	272,009	51%
	<u>Fink</u>	Ŗ	<i>55,45</i> 7	39%		Thone	R (I)	263,400	-49%
•	Randolph	. 0	20,855	14%			NEVADA 98	%	
		ARIZONA 9			E	Bryan	D	125,788	54%
E	Babbitt	D (1)	455,640	—63%	•	None of these	?	6,802	-3%
	Corbet	R	236,849	-32%		NE'	W HAMPSHIR	E 100%	
	Steiger	0	36,677	—5%		Gallen	D (I)	132,503	47%
		ARKANSAS!	95%		E	Sununu	R	145,650	51%
Е	Clinton	D	422,068	55 %		Thomson	0	4,801	2%
•	White	· R (i)	346,490	-45%		N	EW MEXICO		
		CALIFORNIA	99%		E	Anaya	D	215,191	53 %
	Bradley	D	- 3,692,684	-50%		Irick	Ŕ	190,156	-47%
E	Deukmeilig	n R	3,755,583	-50%		-	NEW YORK 9	9%	- 4. 70
		COLORADO			E	Cuama	D	2.609.733	-51%
E	Lamm	D (i)	592,371	67%	_	Lehrman	Ř	2,447,270	-48%
	Fuhr	Ř '''	291,190	-33%		Bohner	ô	54,429	1%
		CONNECTICUE					OH10 100%		1 70
E	O'Neili	D (i)	568,430	-53%	E	Celeste	D	1,978,256	60%
_	Rome	R '''	496,659		_	Brown	Ř	1,302,368	
	KOINE	FLORIDA 1		-4/70		Goetz			<i>—</i> 39%
E	Graham			4501			0	40,240	1%
=		· P(I)	1,705,013	65%	_		OKĽĂHÓŴY 8		
	Bafalis	R	924,888	35%	Ε	Nigh	D (1)	541,968	-62%
_		GEORGIA 9				Daxon	R	327,607	-38%
E	Harris	Ď	725,369	63 %			OREGON 999		
	Bell	R	427,899	—37%	_	Kulongoski	D	363,062	—37%
_	_	HAWAII 100			E	Atiyeh	R (1)'	617,924	63%
E	Ariyoshi	D (i)	141,043	45 %			NNSYLVANIA	100%	
	Anderson	R	81,507	26%		Ertel	D	1,755,051	48%
	Fasi	0	89,303	29%	E	Thornburgh	R (i)	1,865,468	52%
		IDAHO 999	6			RH	ODE ISLAND		
E	Evans	D (I)	164,389	51%	E	Garrahy	· D (i)	237,445	—76%
	Batt	.R	161,242	49%		Marzullo	R ·	76,001	-24%
		ILLINGIS 9				SOU	TH CAROLIN		2-7-
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Republicans Score Crucial Victories To Maintain 54-46 Margin in Senate

By Helen Dewar and Spencer Rich

H'ashington Post Service WASHINGTON — Republicans have retained their 54-46 edge in the Senate, as expected Democratic gains failed to materialize in

Tuesday's voting
Most political experts had predicted that the Democrats would take from one to three Republicans seats in the upper house, and there had even been speculation they might gain the five seats needed to give them control. But Republicans won crucial contests in Virginia and Nevada to offset Democratic victories in New Mexico and New Jersey.

In Nevada, Chic Hecht, a Las Vegas clothing store owner and staunch supporter of President Ronald Reagan, narrowly defeated Senator Howard W. Cannon, a Democrat who has served four terms. And in Virginia, Represent-ative Paul S. Trible edged Lieutenant Governor Richard J. Davis, a Democrat, for the seat being vacated by Harry F. Byrd Jr., who called himself an independent but generally voted with the Demo-

Elsewhere, Democrats scored some impressive victories.

tenberg defeated Representative the Senate minority leader, Robert Millicent Fenwick, a Republican, C. Byrd, a West Virginia Demofor the seat held by Nicholas F.

Brady, a Republican. The Democrats also gained in New Mexico, where the state attorney general, Jeff Bingaman, upset Senator Harrison H. Schmitt, a Republican.

But in a wide-open campaign in Connecticut, Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican who has Representative Toby Moffett, a are challenging. Democrat.

Republicans took another hotly contested seat in Utah, where Senator Orrin G. Hatch won by an unexpectedly large margin over Mayor Ted Wilson of Salt Lake City.

They also avoided potential losses in Rhode Island, Minnesota and Missouri.

In two of the more prominent races. Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego, a Republican, defeated Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., a Democrat, for the California seat being vacated by S.I. Hayakawa, a Republican; and in Massachusetts, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat, won by a margin large enough to boost his presidential ambitions for 1984.

C. Byrd, a West Virginia Demo-

Democrats won more of the 33 seats at stake than did the Republicans. But they also had more seats at stake — 20, to the Republicans' 13.

Republicans regarded this elec-tion as crucial if they are to retain Senate control following the 1984 and 1986 elections, when they will served two terms, turned back be defending more seats than they

The hard-fought, expensive and sometimes malicious 1982 Senate campaign came two years after Re-publicans ended 26 years of Democratic control of the upper house.

In the months just after their 1980 victory, the Republicans had hopes of gaining additional ground this year. Those hopes faded, however, as the economy soured and Mr. Reagan's popularity slipped.

In race after race, Democratic candidates focused on the high un-employment rate, which by early October had reached 10.1 percent nationwide and even higher levels in some states.

Social Security was also a heavi-ly exploited issue, with Democrats

pointing to a hall-dozen Senate votes in which most Republicans had gone along with Reagan administration efforts to cut spending on the retirement system.

Few Democrats argued for a return to pre-1980 tax and spending policies, however. Mainly, they criticized the Republican record of the last two years. When the Democrats did offer alternatives, they were usually in the nature of midcourse corrections, stopping short of large-scale government interven-

In many cases, Republicans stressed occasions when they had departed from the Reagan script and emphasized their independence over their loyalty. Several em-battled Republican incumbents from the East and Midwest made it known they would appreciate being skipped when the president's campaign schedule was made up.

By mid-October, polls indicated that the Democrats had narrowed the gap in enough states to put them within reach of recapturing

control of the Senate. At that point, many of the more vulnerable Republicans started fighting back with sharpened attacks on their challengers - a counteroffensive that was made possible in part by a campaign financing edge shared by incum-bents regardless of party.

As of mid-October, incumbent

senators were outspending their challengers by a margin of \$40.5 million to \$25.1 million, according to the Common Cause lobbying organization. Democratic candidates were outspending their Republican counterparts, \$43.6 mil-tion to \$38.5 million, although Republicans ended up with a narrow spending edge when political party expenditures were included.



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Economic Issues Help Democrats Dominate Elections for Governor

By David Hoffman and Paul Taylor Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats replaced Republican governors in nine states as the troubled national economy affected elections from the depressed industrial heartland in the Midwest to the Deep South and the Rocky Mountain states.

The victories Tuesday gave Democrats their biggest statehouse gains since 1970. Going into the balloting, the Democrats already held 27 of the 50 governorships.

A total of 36 governorships were contested, 20 of which are held by Democrats and 16 by Republicans. On Wednesday, it was clear the Democrats had won 27 statehouse races and the Republicans eight, with Illinois still undecided. Democrats took away Republi-

can governorships in Alaska, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nevada, Arkansas and Nebraska and registered a stunning upset of an incumbent in Texas. But they yielded the statehouses

in California and New Hampshire

to the Republicans. Despite their California loss, the Democrats' gains were concentrated in the large states. Going into Tuesday's balloting, Republicans held governorships in six of the 10 largest states, but, with votes still

retain only two or three. In New York, Lieutenant Gov-ernor Mario M. Cuomo, a Demo-crat, narrowly defeated Lewis E. Lehrman, a Republican drugstore magnate, in a liberal-conservative



showdown. The race was close, but Mr. Lehrman, who spent more sassination attempt during his 1972 Democratic presidential bid, returns to a job he last held four than \$10 million advocating a supply-side economic course for New York, conceded defeat Wednesусага адо.

In another close battle, Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois led former Senator Adlaí E. Stevenson 3d, his Democratic opponent, by about 34,000 votes with 97 percent of the precincts tallied.

In California, Attorney General George Deukmejian, a Republi-can, defeated Tom Bradley, the Democratic mayor of Los Angeles. Mr. Bradley, who sought to be-come the first black elected governor, had led in polls throughout the campaign.

In another race in a big state, the incumbent in Pennsylvania, Richard L. Thornburgh, pulled off a surprisingly narrow escape as Democrats turned out a big anti-Republican vote in Philadelphia.

In Alabama, George C. Wallace, once a symbol of segregation who this year successfully courted black voters, defeated Mayor Emory Folmar of Montgomery to win an unprecedented fourth term as gov-ernor. Mr. Wallace, who was left

by Attorney General Mark White over Governor William P. Clements Jr., a Republican who spent \$12 million defending his The Democratic gains will pro-

Three other Democrats re-claimed offices they were voted out of four years ago: Bill Clinton in Arkansas, Michael S. Dukakis

in Massachusetts and Rudy Per-

election with high expectations,

but even they were surprised by

the upset victory scored in Texas

Democrats went into Tuesday's

pich in Minnesota.

vide the party with an expanded and more secure base from which to launch a run at the White House in 1984. The conventional political wisdom is that a governor can provide his party's presidential candidate with a local organization to get out the vote.

From coast to coast, the races were dialogues on the severe tax and budget squeezes in recessionracked state capitals.



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EC Socialists Expected To Re-elect den Uyl The Associated Press BRUSSELS — Joop den Uyl of the Netherlands is expected to be re-elected president of the Union of Socialist Parties of the European Community when it holds its bicnnial congress in Paris Nov. 12-

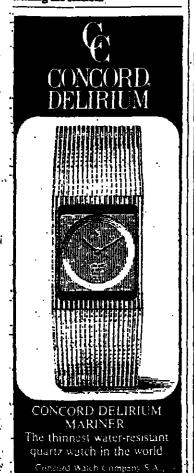
Herschier

13, a spokesman said Wednesday. "Den Uyl is the only declared candidate so far," the spokesman said of the former Dutch prime minister. Claude Cheysson, france's minister of external affairs, André Chandernagor. French minister for European af-fairs, and Piet Dankert, president of the European Parliament, are expected to be among those at tending the session.

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THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Between Brezhnev's Lines

They don't have elections in the Soviet Union. President Leonid Brezhnev need never fear that Pravda will find him less than infallible. But even within a nominally monolithic society there are clashing interests, and domestic discontent matters. In a real sense Mr. Brezhnev spoke last week as a beleaguered incumbent worned about the campaign morale of his troops.

Viewed narrowly, his speech to the military establishment was novel chiefly for its tough tone. Sacrificing butter for guns has been a settled choice during Mr. Brezhnev's 18-year reign. By one reckoning, defense spending has more than doubled in that time, increasing 4 percent a year. He promises more of the same, blaming the threats he hears coming from an America that is rearming.

But tone matters. To regard the defensive

ness of Mr. Brezhnev only as a sign of Soviet weakness is to forget that Moscow and Washington are joined by the bond of nuclear ter-When American stridency finds a Soviet echo, that bond is strained — to the world's alarm. Tellingly, Mr. Brezhnev's rough words were followed by a moderating appeal for renewed arms talks from his chief deputy, Konstantin Chernenko.

The Soviet leaders are clearly nettled by President Reagan's offhand remarks about Soviet behavior, and just as clearly worried, by a U.S. commitment to new weapons that they think are destabilizing. Conceivably, Moscow has written off any hope of doing business with the Reagan administration, but the verdict is not in. The road to détente, after all, had its start under Richard Nixon.

As rarely before, the Soviet Union's own troubles provide an opening for resourceful diplomacy. A foundering economy depends on the American grain that Mr. Reagan is so eager to sell. Moscow is stuck with the colossal costs of a failed Polish policy and the bloody occupation in Afghanistan. It has been visibly impotent as its Syrian and Palestinian allies lost to Israel in Lebanon.

Small wonder that Mr. Brezhnev is defensive. Small wonder, too, that in the context of his frustrations with the United States he spoke yearningly about a possible accommodation with China. But even by his own account the current talks with Beijing have so far yielded no real results, despite the evident Soviet interest in withdrawing divisions from the Chinese frontier.

Effective arms control, it is said, can only be negotiated from strength. But there is strength and strength. For all the argument about the military balance, the political bal-ance is now in the West's favor. Mr. Reagan sees nothing immoral about feeding the Soviet Union with U.S. grain. Nor would there be anything immoral in addressing Soviet fears about a new generation of weaponry. Those fears call for more than bear-baiting.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wishful Budget Thinking

The United States Treasury has announced that the federal deficit for fiscal 1982, ending last month, was \$110.7 billion. There is noth ing startling about that number. A large deficit, in the trough of a long and severe recession, is predictable and proper. But the figure illustrates the dilemma confronting the peo-ple who make policy. Big deficits tend to keep interest rates high, prolonging the reces-sion and discouraging economic growth. However, the only practical way to close the deficit is by raising taxes, and higher taxes

also retard economic growth.

The past year's deficit would be less disquieting if it did not appear to be the beginning of a succession of very large ones. The administration's original estimate last February of the deficit for the year now beginning was \$91.5 billion. In the midsummer review, the figure was up to \$115 billion. When the next budget comes out three months from now, it will probably be up around \$155 billion - and that assumes a recovery starting in the spring.

What accounts for this drift in the numbers? In the past several years it has been the consistent habit of people in official positions - the Carter administration, toward the end, as well as its successor, and Congress as well as the White House — to use implausibly favorable economic forecasts. Most of the budget numbers since early 1980 have been based on official predictions of performance that lay far beyond the limits of probability.

It is not merely the difficulty of foreseeing recessions with precision. It is as though public officials found it impossible to bring themselves to use the estimates that most other people consider realistic. The implications, particularly in terms of taxes, are too painful to be contemplated. In that respect, the rising deficits reflect the country's reluctance to come to terms with the budget shortfall and, more important, with the probability that the world has entered a prolonged phase of economic growth much slower than that of the past generation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Gandhi + Zia = Good News

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, and Gen. Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's disciplinarian ruler, have at last met on home soil. The outcome was a pleasant surprise and, perhaps, an encouraging start after more than three decades of war and bitterness. For a start, the optimistic tone of the encounter was a refreshing change from the sterile name-calling of the past. The decision to set up a joint commission to improve economic relations and look into the possibility of negotiating a non-aggression pact at least points to a willingness to get down to the root causes which have led to three major wars.

India and Pakistan would not be the only ones to gain from peace between them. The West would find itself able to develop a closer and ultimately more profitable relationship with the world's second most populous nation rather than be torn between a prickly India and a strategically important Pakistan. - The Financial Times (London).

Culture and Development

More than a generation after Bandung, which, in Nehru's words, was the final appeal by the poor to the moral conscience of the West, and 22 years after the dawn of African independence, where do we stand? Statistically, the situation is not rosy: 30 percent of the world's population accounts for close on 80 percent of the output of modern industries. Remarkable efforts have, it is true, been made in education and culture, and some

countries, such as Senegal, allocate more than 30 percent of their budget to them. Illiteracy is still, however, a serious obstacle in most African countries. Many countries look abroad for their cultural models, with the result that national realities are slow to be recognized. The rich increasingly put on airs of cultural superiority, widening the gap between North and South and making 10 to 15 nations, according to Maurice Geurnier, a recently deceased member of the Club of Rome, the masters of the world's destiny. And yet a different future lies within our reach, provided that we can lay the foundations for it in the present, as Roger Garandy recommends in his celebrated Appel aux vivants. This is possible even though we suffer,

like Faust, for selling our souls to the devil in exchange for material advantage.

Development has hitherto been seen in ex-

clusively economic terms. At best, the new course adopted — the modernization that sweeps aside the certainties of the past, the rush into industrial expansion unrelated to agricultural development, and the inappropriate transfer of technology - can only result in foreign-inspired systems. Our blueprints for society have often overlooked the cultural dimension; that dimension must now be incorporated into our plans so as to put an end to the maldevelopment born of the slav-ish imitation of alien models. - A.N. Sylla in Le Soleil (Dakar).

Whitewashing the Pipeline?

Somewhere in the northern Soviet Union, laborers are battling the permafrost, cold remperatures and high winds to construct the Siberia-to-West Europe gas pipeline. There have been reports that the laborers are slaves. To find out, West Enropean nations have called for an investigation. What should one expect the Europeans to find? Will the Soviets amicably open their borders to allow the Europeans to get truthful answers? Or is it more likely that the Soviets will allow the investigators to see only the people and places

the Soviets want them to see? The Soviet Union has refused the United Nations access to data that may prove or disprove charges that the Soviets have tested chemical weapons on innocent civilians in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan. The Sovi-ets have denied United Nations investigators access to any information about a plant accident and anthrax outbreak that may have

killed hundreds of Soviet Jahorers The mere suggestion that the Soviets will tell the Europeans whether or not slaves are being used to build the controversial pipeline is absurd. A whitewash is more likely.

— The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

Is Ulster Ungovernable?

Was it a good idea to end direct administration of the province? Unsatisfactory as the system may seem in theory, it was not such a failure after all, since it at least prevented overly violent conflict. Every successive secretary of state in Belfast for the last 10 years has tried to give his name to a devolution formula, and none has succeeded. James Prior's failure is thus not unique. However, it may turn out to be the most portentous. - Le Monde (Paris).

NOV. 4: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Too Little Money Around

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The financial situation in America is a clear example of what it means to keep money out of circulation. There is no doubt that money will soon be in circulation again, but even if all the currency now hoarded should reappear today, conditions would not be the same as before the 'flurry,' because railroad and industrial companies have adopted a policy of retrenchment, and thousands who under normal conditions would be employed in the development of the country's resources must now wait indefinitely. The best of securities are going begging be-cause the people are so lacking in confidence that they ignore their opportunities."

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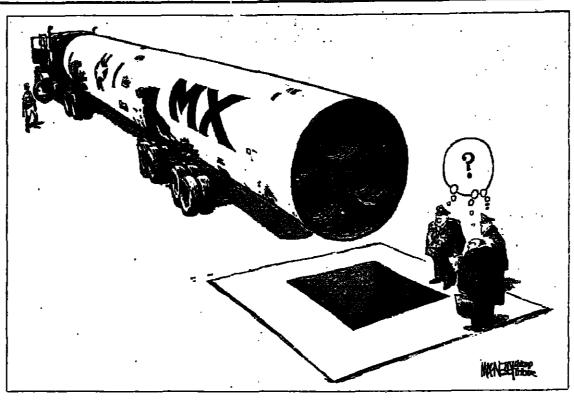
1932: Fall From Tallest Building-

NEW YORK - Apparently hoping by his death to achieve fame as the first to commit suicide from the summit of the highest build-ing in the world, an unidentified middle-aged man leaped to oblivion from the base of the dirigible mooring-mast on the 103d story of the Empire State Building. His body was found on the roof of a washroom on the observation floor of the 86th story. It was the irony of his fate that not even his name could be determined by the police. The observation platform from which the leap was made is surrounded by a high parapet. An accidental fall would be impossible. Thus, the man watched his chance, and, when the guards were not near, scrambled over and dropped.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Charman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER. Co-Chairmer LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher PHILIP M. FOISIE ROLAND PINSON Executive Editor WALTER WELLS RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charle, de Gaulle, 9220) Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-28 56 18. Telex 61170. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Nanter e B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

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Will Reagan Rethink Arms Policies?

The President Should Take Advice on the MX

WASHINGTON - President W Reagan has promised to de-cide within the next couple of weeks on a plan for MX missiles to present to the new Congress. The de-cision was deliberately deferred until after Tuesday's elections, but now it

can be expected quickly. The Defense Department favors "dense pack," an untested technical idea. It is based on the expectation that if U.S. missile silos are clustered tightly, incoming Soviet missiles could not be timed to explode at the same precise fraction of a second and would set each other off in the air, a thesis called "fratricide." Then they could only destroy a portion of the MXs, leaving the rest invulnerable to rise from the rubble and wipe out re-

maining Soviet missiles. There is a good deal of doubt among the experts, who can neither prove nor disprove that this would work. But the notion has won support from political hard-liners because it would avert furious public argument about missile sites. They could all be on federally owned land. And there is no other proposal that comes near meeting both military arguments for "invulnerable" land-based missiles

administration insists on MX in dense-pack. There are several levels of reasoning, from concern about the soaring defense budget and its effect on the economy, to concern about the

At the White House, the importance of the vote on nuclear freeze proposals is discounted. But clearly size of the pro-freeze ballot will matter, within the administration and in congressional reaction when and if the MX plan is presented.

It is not too late for the president

still to decide that the MX is not a good way to deal with the issue of strategic balance. But there will be very little time left to sway him.

One thing practically everybody in this argumentative administration agrees on is that when President Reagan makes up his mind, he is ter-ribly hard to budge again no matter how great the pressure. His closest aides back him on that, a fact reflected in Washington's tortuous acrobatics trying to undo the trouble with allies over the Soviet pipeline sanctious.

There is even a new Washington word to express this belief that being and political constraints.

Even so, there is sure to be a fiercely divisive debate in Congress if the

all," aides say, "we must be sure not to 'Carterize' the president." So it is urgent to press the implica-tions of the MX decision on him before he takes a final stand. Even opponents within the administration of the Defense Department's attempt to buy "more of everything," as Secre-tary Caspar Weinberger was urging last year, would not like to see cuts made for strictly budget or political reasons. They fear it would signal to

the Russians that the United States feels internally weak. But there are still good reasons for dropping MX, slowing the increase in defense spending and avoiding a knockdown partisan fight on defense policy which certainly would not re-inforce any Soviet impression of

American resolve. These reasons have not been well marshaled inside the administration, and probably can't be. But it is crucial for this to be done quickly, and Mr. Reagan has a fine opportunity. There is a pool of men no longer in office who have each had direct responsibility for the perennial struggle of allocating defense re-sources. They know what mistakes were made and why, what is the difference between cutting vital corners

can be trusted and which are pipe dreams. They are former Secretaries of Defense Thomas Gates, Melvin Laird, Elliot Richardson, James Schlesinger and Donald Rumsfeld on the Republican side, and Robert McNamara, Clark Clifford and Harold Brown, who served under Demo-crats. None can be accused of being

They are all likely to support the president on the principle of rebuilding American armed strength, but they no longer have any personal axes to grind in judging the best way to do it without minous waste.

Before he goes ahead, Mr. Reagan should convoke them and ask their views on what is really needed. Not only can they give experienced and independent advice, they can give the president a base that would help head off partisan warfare on a fateful issue

for the whole country.

There are precedents for calling in cople who have learned through the burden of responsibility. Perhaps the most dramatic was when President Franklin D. Roosevelt called in the former Secretary of War, Republican Henry Sumson, on the war effort. Such consultations now would enhance Mr. Reagan's image of statesmanship at home and abroad. The New York Times.

The Trick Is to Sell America on a Compromise

WASHINGTON — Just as the American nuclear debate seems to be settling into dogged trench warfare, John Steinbruner of the Brookings Institution has come along with a striking and sensible

analysis that points out the way in which all Americans might go. Not a moment too soon. Next year is bound to see serious political confrontation over nuclear policy. The Reagan administration is heading toward a triple showdown:

 With the Soviet Union, at the taand Europe-based missiles are currently being negotiated.

• With the European allies, whose

readiness to deploy new missiles will doubtless be tested in a tug between Moscow and Washington. · And with those significant sections of the public in the United States that are dismayed by President

Reagan's nuclear policy.

There is in the administration, and no doubt in the president personally, a strong current holding that such a triple showdown is unavoidable and perhaps therapeutic. In this view, fur-

ther temporizing is dangerous.

Candidate Reagan made no bones about his dire judgment of the nuclear balance and of Soviet intentions, and President Reagan is duty bound to act accordingly. Thus, in pursuing this policy Mr. Reagan is being true

SALADO, Texas — Strictly speaking, this isn't a town.

There is no authority. Volunteers

fight fires. A country patrolman

fights crime. Midway between Waco and Austin just off Route 35

(halfway from everywhere, really),

it sits in overpowering screnity among gently rolling hills alongside

as spring-fed creek where you can watch the glide of sleek fish in clear waters and pick fresh watercress. You can also browse through art

galleries and frontier antique stores, buy knitting yarn, or ogle high-fashion women's wear at Grace

Jones' elegant boutique.

Salado was a welcome stopping point for stagecoaches and cattle

drives. You find its hospitality now

in the discreetly affluent new homes and restored ranch houses of

its 1,500 inhabitants, who are most-

ly writers, artists and a rich mix

of professional retirees. Hardly the place, you would say,

to spend a mind-bending weekend

struggling in the company of 150

Central Texans and a few visitors

from more distant places for a bet-

ter understanding of the horrors and the heartbreak, the angers and

the agony, the origins and the tragic

finale, the meaning and the conse-quences of the Vietnam War.

it turned out. The symposium was

organized by Salado's latest refugee

from urban hurly-burly, Dr. Harry

Wilmer's new Institute for the Humanities. The institute defines

humanities as the "family of know-

ledge that deals with what it has

been, and is, to be human, to make

value judgments, to select the wiser course of action." In that spirit the question was: "What does a

humanities perspective on the Viet-

nam experience tell us that may be

useful in the 1980s?"

But it was just the right place as

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

to an important part of himself and of his core constituency.

But he is also exposing American interests to risk at once gratuitous and out of proportion to the gains themselves sure to be fleeting and destabilizing — that even the full success of his policy might bring. Hence the value of Mr. Steinbruner's new Brookings Review essay, "Fears of War, Progams for Peace," in which he takes an impressively firm grip on

halves of the current equation. Strategically, he summarizes the overwhelming case that, given the nuclear arsenals of the two powers and their catch-up capacities, nothing that either one of them does can make a major difference in the strategic balance. Mr. Reagan unfortunately still appears to believe that superiority is achievable and worth achieving

Mr. Steinbruner argues that since the opportunity to prevent the creation of great destructive forces has been lost, attention must turn - indeed, is turning — away from issues of their size and capacity and toward safe management of the complex interactions between them. He defines the appropriate goal as a stable sense of mutual restraint, one that can get both sides through the international turnult that surely lies ahead.

Looking Back Quietly at Vietnam

By Philip Geyelin

Plenty, was the answer from

panelists and participants who in-

cluded a poet, three generals, pro-fessors, psychiatrists, news people,

a delegation of Vietnam veterans and Lyndon Johnson's national se-

the National Book Award for his

Vietnam protest poems, read from his own work — of body counts.

napalm, booby-trapped Vietnamese children exploding in the arms of

American soldiers. He spoke of the

erosion of male confidence in

America — a generational break, he

said, because "the older men lied

Historians traced painstakingly

A general estimated that 70 per-

cent of the generals leading the

troops had no sense of a clear mili-

tary objective, other than to kill

more of the enemy than could infil-

sense of the abiding importance of Southeast Asia to U.S. security.

Walt Rostow sought to convey a

Next time, said the generals, the

war planners would have to take

the media's tendency to "sensation-

alize" as a "given" and design a

strategy that could stand up under

public dissent. Government dissem-

bling, the postwar rejection of those

who served, the inherent unworka-

bility of limited war, the inadequa-

cy of congressional oversight in the

beginning and the congressional

handcuffs in the end - pretty near-

ly every aspect of the post-Vietnam

That most of it was either contro-

versial or inconclusive or even occa-

trate. Hence the body count.

the history of involvement, identifying each irreversible step, unrecog-

to the younger ones."

nized as such at the time.

poet Robert Bly, who won

curity adviser, Walt Rostow.

He concludes that, politically, the issue of restraint is ripe. The internal American debate now

pits an administration threatening Soviet negotiators with prospective force increases against arms controllers arguing for restraint. "So far each side has been able to retard the program of the other," Mr. Steinbruner observes. "We are a house divided." He would unite it with a "reasonable compromise" designed to bring

Soviet-American agreement. Mr Reagan's START proposal — which Mr. Steinbruner, like many others, finds impractically one-sided - is defended even by its partisans as being not so much negotiable as necessary to repair an asserted imbalance. For the Reaganites, Mr. Stein-

bruner suggests, there would be substantial force reductions, which could largely be done within the SALT-2 framework. For the freezers, deploy-ments of old weapons would be held under the SALT ceilings and modernization of new weapons halted.

The freezers would probably leap at a "reasonable compromise." The last thing most of them seem to ex-pect is the literal success of their cause. The freeze is simply the means chosen, quite accidentally, to put pressure on the president after he had trod harshly on their nuclear nerves.

sionally inflammatory is beside the

point. The point was that it played

to a packed house, largely com-

posed of ordinary citizens, many of

them well along in years. They wanted to know what hit them.

How it was that they came to dis-cover in the late 1960s or early

1970s (many couldn't put a date on

it) that things had gone terribly

wrong, without them knowing it

They were concerned because, still

not understanding how it hap-pened, they might unwittingly al-

low it to happen again.

On display was the "Vietnam Syndrome" in its most positive form. It was nothing so simple or rejectionist as "neo-isolationism."

Neither was there the deep disen-

chantment with past management that translates into reflexive dis-

trust for any management. The

news was not so much in what was

said as in the spirit of earnest in-

quiry after so many years of almost

a conspiracy to turn away.

We broke up into luncheon groups and at one of them, gath-

ered in a ring of chairs under parched live oaks in the fall

sunshine, we went around the cir-

cle, asking participants why they were there. An older lady, graying

and grandmotherly, expressed what

seemed to be the sense of the meet-

ing: a welling up of genuine con-

cern. She was getting on, she said,

and never had understood or even

been caught up in the question of

Vietnam. But she was worried about the future of the world; she

had come in search of information.

places where policy is made. But it might not be a bad place for the

policy-makers of the moment to re-

pair to from time to time to con-

The Washington Post.

template their handiwork.

Salado is a far piece from the

And so it comes down to the president. He sets the tone and the terms of the national nuclear debate. So far his concessions to critics

have been pretty painless. He has sought to identify himself more closely with arms control, and he has exchanged his early standoffishness for a seat at two bargaining tables.

It would be much more difficult to for a "reasonable compromise." He would have to decide that his

original approach promises ill in the negotiating arena, in the alliance and The unforeseen crisis aside, this will be the great foreign policy test of the Reagan presidency.

Post-Election Hangover: The Future Looks Glum By James Reston

ing after the hoopla of a national election comes the hangover. The problems neglected by the survivors remain on their desks, and the bills come in. It is hard to believe that so many politicians, including the president, could have talked so much to so many people in the last few weeks without producing a single speech anybody remembers on the major problems of the coming years. But local, district and state mid-

term elections are not good platforms for the discussion of national, world or philosophical questions. The can-didates spend fortunes blaming one another for the unemployment in the United States, the plight of the old steel and auto industries, the decline of productivity. This makes news, and no doubt picks up votes, but it

doesn't make much sense.

For the problems before this and

WASHINGTON — On the mornal all other nations are much more serious than that. People are out of work in the United States, businesses are failing at a record rate, not primarily because Ronald Reagan loves the rich and hates the poor - although he sometimes forgets the difference — but because the world is changing faster than we can change ourselves or our political institutions.

For the first time in history we now have a world economy struggling against national laws and ambations, with American multinational corporations operating all over the globe and Americans driving around in their Toyotas listening on their Sonys to the news that Detroit is no longer the automotive capital of the world.

This is something wholly new. We are living in a revolutionary period.

The world is being transformed not by the politicians but by physicians, who are preserving life at the beginning and prolonging it at the end, and by scientists who have created a communications revolution and are spreading the news by radio and tele-vision all over the world that hunger is not inevitable but avoidable.

These issues are obviously worth discussing, but in the midterm elections they have not been discussed and maybe that is understandable. The question now is what the president will do after he analyzes the vote, and whether he will get off the political vaudeville circuit and get

down to these fundamental economic and foreign policy questions in the last two years of his term. The outlook is not very encouraging. He warned Congress that after he and they went off on the high jinks of the campaign, he would bring them back at the end of November to deal

with five domestic issues.

He would ask Congress, he said, to pass 11 appropriation bills and insist that they keep their pledge to save \$3 in expenditures for every \$1 in new revenues; to reconsider a constitutional amendment to balance the budget; to act on regulatory reform; to pass new laws to deal with innercity and rural poverty; and to pass a clean air bill that would make it pos-sible for industry to rebuild its productivity and create more jobs.

This is not exactly what the old Congress is likely to regard with thanks as a Thanksgiving Day agen-da, or the new Congress is likely to approve after the Christmas recess. But the president will insist on it, and he has threatened to veto any budgetbusting measures the Democrats propose. So there will be a tussle for the next few weeks when the leaders of both parties analyze the consequences of the elections and plan for the presidential contest of 1984.

Now what to do about the control of nuclear arms with the Soviet Un-ion; the crisis in the Middle East; the maintenance of the Marines in that area under the War Powers Act; the struggle with the allies over trade with the Soviet Union; the problems of Beijing, now talking about a reconciliation with Moscow. None of these were on the president's agenda for discussion with Congress, although all require an understanding between the parties under the new division of power in the House and Senate.

After the election hangover, when they all forget the silly things they they will settle down to a serious debate on the main issues of the changing world. But don't bet on it. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Norway and NATO

Regarding "Norway's Labor Party and Missiles for NATO" (Letters, Oct. 8): I refer to the letter from the Norwegian Labor Party leader, Gro Harlem Brundtland, about financing NATO missile launchers. Mrs. Brundtland criticized Reuter's coverage of remarks she made on the subect. The International Herald Tribune carried these remarks on Oct. 4. We have checked with our corre-

spondent in Oslo. He informs us that we should have made clear that the Labor Party was not simply opposed to contributing toward such costs, but that it was opposed to contri-buting until parliaments in the countries directly involved in the launchers had first themselves decided to go ahead with the financing.
Our correspondent also confirms

that Mrs. Brundtland did not "urge postponing of construction of the launchers pending the results of the U.S. Soviet nuclear arms reduction talks," as we said. This resulted from our correspondent trying to put Mrs. Brundtland's remarks into context, and he should not have inserted this sentence in his story.
Finally, instead of referring to "21

anti-NATO" Labor members of Parliament near the end of the story, we should have said "21 members of Par-liament opposed to NATO's missile modernization program." We much regret these errors and the fact that they led to Mrs. Brundt-

land writing to your newspaper. GRAHAM WILLIAMS.

News Editor (Europe). Reuters, London

About Palestine

The Begin government receives powerful assistance in its aims of delegitimizing Palestinian claims to a homeland and completing its de facto annexation of the West Bank when a paper like the International Herald Tribune refers (World Briefs, Oct. 22) to a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport, expelled from Palestinian land held to be Jordanian under international law, as - with no quotation marks - a foreign academic. WILLET WEEKS.

Makthar, Tunisia.

Regarding "In Palestine: Room for Debate?" (IHT, Oct. 25): Mohammad Tarbush propounds a

series of questions, each of which implies some form of Israeli discrimination against the Arab population. Would he care to tell us what future he has in mind for the Jewish population in the event of a PLO takeover?

He says about the Palestinians: "Many of us are willing to let bygones be bygones, and advocate the effective partition of Palestine be-tween Jews and Palestinians." Should he not, therefore, be directing his questions at the PLO, whose natonal charter calls for the destruction of the state of Israel and the expulsion of its Jewish inhabitants?

JACOB GEWIRTZ The Board of Deputies of British Jews, London.

Hardly a Crash

Regarding "Dow Jones Average Phinges 36.33 Points" (IHT, Oct. 26): The headline on the front page of your Oct. 26 issue was correct. The Dow Jones industrial average did phunge 36.33 points. But the thrust of the first few paragraphs of the article was tendentious if not misleading.

According to your own figures, the Dow average on Oct. 28, 1929, fell from 298.97 to 260.64, which represented a drive of the control of the sented a drop of 12.82 percent. On Oct. 25, 1982, the Dow average fell from 1,031.46 to 995.13, which was a drop of 3.52 percent.

In figures it was, as you stated, "the largest one-day fall since the stock market crash of 1929." In fact. as witnessed by the percentage com-parison, the 1982 drop was an expected market correction, although somewhat larger than normal.

It seems to me that the task of a first-class "news" paper is to point out the proper relationships in important matters such as a training matters and a second second matters. portant matters such as this.

CARL J. STEINER. Küsnacht, West Germany.

Honing and Homing

David Broder (in "In America, All Honorable Men," IHT, Oct. 21) tells how a voter may "hone in on the most familiar [name], the way the supermarket shopper picks out the heavily advertised brand name from the jumble of ketchups." Mr. Broder should hone his writing skills and home in on his favorite ketchup. That aside, I enjoy his topical and provocative writing.

LE RODEWALD

A Neologism Translated

Regarding "Translation: A Multitingual Tower of Babble" (IHT, Oct. 27):
I don't see why "sunsational" should be impossible to translate into German — say, as "sonnsationell."

I wouldn't know about Japanese.

ANSELM HEYER. Mainz, West Germany

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Thatcher Reiterates **Anti-Inflation Resolve** In Face of Joblessness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II opened the 1982-83 session of Parliament on Wednesday with a pledge from the Conservative Parly government to stick to its eco-outstanding parliamentary businontic policies aimed at reducing ness before a general election that inflation

The queen's speech was written by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as an outline of its legislative plans for the next 12 months. The queen, wearing the imperial state crown and full ceremonial regalia, said in the House of Lords that the government was deeply aware of the anxieties and distress caused by unemployment. Policies will be determined, she said, by the need to fos-ter sustainable growth in output and thus a lasting reduction in the number of jobless, now just under 3.3 million

"This will require the achievement of a continuing fall in the rate of inflation," she said. Inflation has slowed to about 8 percent year from a 1980 peak of nearly

According to tradition, Mrs. Thatcher and Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, surrounded by other legislators from the 635-member House of Commons, stood behind a barrier at the foot of the lords' chamber. Members of the elected Commons, where the government wields political power, are barred by protocol from entering the House of Lords. They were summoned to the entrance of the chamber by an official in kneebreeches known as Black Rod.

The queen drove to Parliament in the gilded Irish state coach drawn by four Windsor gray horses with a mounted escort of plumed and helmeted Life Guards. Police marksmen were poised on rooftops along the one-mile (1.6-

kilometer) route between Bucking-ham Palace and Parliament. Police faced the crowds every few yards. The queen's eight-minute speech

was seen as a program for clearing many politicians believe could be less than a year away.

Mrs. Thatcher, elected prime minister in 1979, must call an election by May 1984. A public opinion poll by Market Opinion Research International, published Wednesday in the Daily Star, gave Mrs. Thatcher's party an 11-per-centage-point lead over the Labor

Official sources said the government remained committed to meeting the NATO goal of inflation-adjusted annual growth of 3 percent in the military budget at ast until 1985-86.

The queen reiterated proposals to sell shares of state-owned enterprises. Private investors are to be allowed to buy shares in British Telecom and British Shipbuilders.

The government sold its majority shareholding in British Aero-space last year for £149 million (\$253 million) and has divested itof state-owned chemical, freight and cable corporations.

A 51-percent share of govern-ment-owned Britoil, the North Sea oil exploration and production company, goes up for sale this It would be more difficult to sell

shares in such ailing state-owned corporations as BL Ltd., the car-maker, or British Rail or British Steel Corp.
Labor has denounced the sales of profitable state-owned enter-prises. Bryan Stanley, secretary of the Post Office Engineering Un-

ion, described the plans to sell

British Telecom as "an act of eco-nomic vandalism."



Queen Elizabeth II speaking to Parliament on Wednesday.

Pope Asks Halt to Arms Race in Madrid Speech

By Dennis Redmont

The Associated Press MADRID - Pope John Paul II implored scientists Wednesday to call a halt to the world's arms race and to refuse to fashion new instruments of death.

"It is a scandal of our time that many researchers are dedicated to improving new weapons for war that one day could prove fatal," the pope told a gathering of Span-ish professors and intellectuals at Madrid's Complutense University.

"Consciences must be awakened," he added. "Your responsi-bility and the possibilities of influence on public opinion are im-mense. Make them serve the cause of peace and the real progress of

On the fourth day of his 10-day tour of Spain, the first ever by a sitting pope, the 62-year-old pon-tiff conceded that he was feeling

Yet he managed to follow a busy schedule of meetings with groups of Poles, Protestants, Jews, jour-nalists and professors, to hold an afternoon Mass for 30,000 in a working-class neighborhood of Madrid, and to lead an evening prayer service for youngsters in the

day afternoon from a plauform near a housing project in the Or-

prehensions and battles.

declining, they add.

city's 130,000-seat Bernabeu stadiof Spain's small Polish communi-The pope said Mass on Wednes-

casitas district of southern Madrid. The neighborhood's relatively new buildings have fallen into disrepair, and community leaders say crime - particularly drug abuse is rising. Attendance at church is

John Paul took note of the "numerous and serious problems of a new neighborhood but urged

Catholics to "spread the good word in the face of rebuffs, incom-Iran Claims Successes

LONDON — Iran said Wednesday that its forces had wiped out 40 Iraqi tanks and armored cars in the second phase of its offensive in

the central sector of the Gulf war A military communique carried by Tehran radio said revolutionary guardsmen had taken Iraqi troops by surprise Tuesday night, destroy-ing two battalions and capturing 22 tanks and armored cars. It said Iran had retaken two more mili-tary outposts and was now in con-115 square miles (300 square kilometers) of the territory occupied by Iraq at the start of the

war more than two years ago. Iraq said, however, that its forces had repulsed the attack and were inflicting heavy losses on the

In Baghdad, a spokesman for the military said that Iraqi planes and gunships struck at dawn Wednesday at Iranian positions. The spokesman, quoted by the Ira- had been taken prisoner.

In 2d Day of Offensive qi news agency, said the latest Iranian offensive had collapsed and fighting on the ground had subsided into artillery duels.

Iraq said Tuesday that it had repulsed the Iranian attack west of the Iranian city of Dezful in the first phase of the offensive Mon-

day.
The Iraqi spokesman said Wednesday's air strikes were destroying Iranian positions, armor

and gun emplacements.
"The enemy's offensive failed, the situation has stabilized in favor of the Iraqi forces, and what has remained of the activities on the front has been reduced to artillery

The Iranian communiqué said an Iraqi battalion had been sur-rounded and was on the verge of destruction. It said that since the latest offensive began 200 Iraqis had been killed and 300 wounded and more than 1,000 Iraqi soldiers

was feeling the strain of his 16-city tour. "Your fatigue and mine are interrelated," he replied grinning.

But on Wednesday morning, he was up early, meeting with representatives of Spain's other Christian churches That session was followed by one with 200 members

At the pope's side was the Polish primate. Archbishop Jozef Glemp. who met with John Paul last week

Reporters asked John Paul if he at the Vatican to discuss Polish martial law. After the meeting Wednesday, Archbishop Glemp flew back to Rome.

Also on Wednesday, the pope had his first meeting with a Jewish delegation since Sept. 15, when he received Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. A group of about a dozen Jews — representing Spain's com-munity of 12,000 Sephardic Jews - urged the pontiff to speak out more strongly against terrorism.



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Defections by Leftists Threaten Irish Coalition

three leftist allies appears to have doomed the minority Fianna Fail government to defeat in a parliamentary vote of confidence expected Thursday.

if the government loses, Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey will have to call Ireland's third general election in 18 months. At the end of a two-day debate on the economic crisis, it appeared Tuesday that Mr. Haughey's party would

lose by two votes. After the debate, the three deputies of the Workers' Party said they would vote against him because

334TOR

The Associated Press they opposed government plans
DUBLIN — The defection of for cuts in health spending.

Fianna Fail leaders met with the three to try to persuade them to change their decision. But party sources said it was unlikely that Mr. Haughey would be able to meet their demands for radical changes in his economic strategy.

An independent socialist, Tony Gregory, said he would abstain in Thursday's vote. Mr. Gregory and the Workers' Party members have kept Fianna Fail in power since an election Feb. 18 led to the formation of the minority coalition.

in the 166-member Dail. Fianna Fail won 81 seats in Feb-

ruary, but one is empty because of the death two weeks ago of Bill Loughnane, one of Mr. Haughey's strongest supporters. Another deputy, Jim Gibbons, has been hospitalized because of heart problems.

The opposition Fine Gael and Labor Parties have 78 seats between them, and another inde-pendent socialist, Jim Kemmy, votes with them. The defection of the three Workers' Party members would give the opposition 82 votes.

The Dail's speaker, John O'Con-Without those four, Mr. nell, can vote only to break a tie.

Haughey can muster only 80 votes His vote has saved Mr. Haughey in the 166-member Dail. The times in the past eight months.

The Fine Gael leader, Garret FitzGerald, introduced the no-confidence motion Tuesday with an allegation that Mr. Haughey delayed a vote on his plan to curb Ireland's accelerating economic

A record 166,000 people, or 13.5 percent of the working population, are unemployed. Inflation is running at an annual rate of 17 percent, and the country's balance of payments deficit stands at 1.36 bil-lion Irish pounds (\$1.75 billion).

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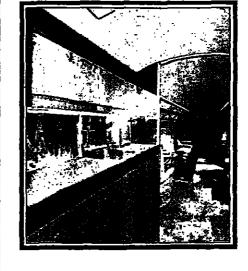
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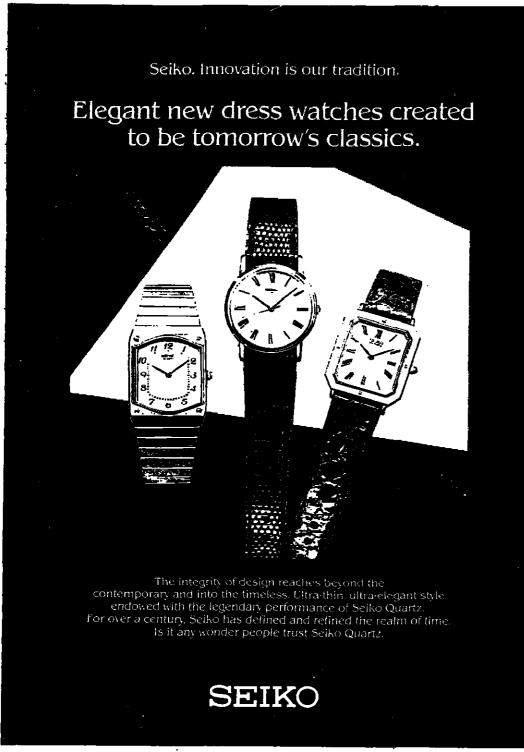
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U.S. Church Council Facing New Criticism

By Charles Austin New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The National Council of Churches has taken extraordinary steps to counter maga-zine and broadcast reports that its leaders say have unfairly linked the group to leftist political and social programs.

The nation's largest ecumenical organization, long a favorite target of the religious and political right, also faces new criticism from another front: a small but well-orga-nized coalition of theologians and others who consider themselves political centrists. These new critcs say they feel that statements by the council on social issues show a lack of appreciation for American

Some of the criticism echoes earlier allegations that national church organizations have adopted a thoroughgoing leftist political stance and abandoned the Bible as the authority for Christian life. But while these charges came from the religious and political right, the new attacks come from people who disavow connections with extremist views.

Officials of the National Council of Churches, including its presi-dent, James Armstrong, a United Methodist bishop, say they are taking the criticism seriously, but they are angry at how the organi-zation is portrayed. They say the articles and broadcast interviews characterize the council as more interested in Marxist political the-

interested in Marxist political the-ory than in preaching the Gospel. Before this week's meeting of the council's 180-member govern-ing board, the organization of 32 Protestant and Orthodox church bodies published a special issue of its tabloid newspaper in an effort to dispel what it calls myths about the agency that have resurfaced in

The council's office of news and

Blast at Japan Mine Kills 5

SAPPORO, Japan — Five workers were killed Wednesday when a gas leak caused an explosion in a coal mine about 40 miles (64 kilometers) northeast of here

information has also distributed a background memorandum telling supporters how to respond to criticisms that appeared in a Reader's Digest article and a recent televi-

Church leaders also expect a forthcoming article in Reader's Digest to be unfavorable to the National Council of Churches and have written the magazine to complain about the writer. Rael Jean Isaac, and how research for the article was handled.

A spokesman for Reader's Digest said this week that the magazine believed the article "had been carefully researched." The spokesman said he was unaware of the council's letter.

Mr. Armstrong, the council president, appeared on "Firing Line." a widely syndicated televi-sion program, where William F. Buckley Jr., the host, chastised him for the council's opposition to the Vietnam War and for its current views on nuclear disarmament.
The CBS television program "60

Minutes" is preparing a segment on the national council that church officials expect to be critical of their activities.

Much of the increased criticism of the council comes from the In-stitute for Religion and Democra-cy, whose members describe themselves as political centrists. The institute, based in Washington, has only about 800 members, but it has collected more than \$350,000 in grants from foundations and in-dividuals to pursue its criticism of liberal religion.

Council officials discount the impact of the institute and similar groups. And despite the recent criticism, the agenda for the threeday governing board meeting, which opened Wednesday, is packed with discussions on militariem at home and allowed the control of the control rism at home and abroad, the military draft and human rights.
"I don't think the critiques have

had much direct effect on us." said Arie Brouwer, a member of the council's governing board who is general secretary of the Reformed Church in America. But he added, "The sentiments they represent may be becoming more visible among our people.



A DISPUTED OASIS - An Israeli soldier stands guard in front of the new hotel in Taba, a disputed area on the Egyptian-Israeli border, overlooking the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel inaugurated the botel Monday, but Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said that he was confident the area would be handed over to Egypt and Cairo would take over the hotel and pay for it.

Argentina's Former Naval Leader Held for Remarks on Subversion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BUENOS AIRES — Emilio Massera, a retired commander in chief of the navy and member of the ruling junta, has been placed under arrest for 20 days, the Ar-gentine news agency DYN said.

The agency said Tuesday that Mr. Massera was order arrested by the navy's high command because

of statements he made last week at a round-table discussion organized by the Roman Catholic magazine

Mr. Massera said that Licio Gelli, the head of the clandestine Italian Masonic lodge Propaganda Due, had lent Argentina services "of indisputable ment in the fight against subversion and in the maintenance of our image

> Mr. Gelli was employed by the Argentine government as a commercial attaché in the late 1970s, working out of the country's diplomatic offices in Italy. When Mr. Gelli was arrested earlier this year in Switzerland as a fugitive, he was

At the discussion, Mr. Massera also said there existed in Argentina paramilitary groups "which are part of the power structure that try to destabilize the government in order to perpetuate a military situation that now doesn't have any reason for being."

carrying an Argentine passport.

In a statement issued Tuesday night, the Change for Social De-mocracy Party, which Mr. Massera heads, said that "the arrest of Admiral Massera has a clear political

Mr. Massera was a member of

the original three-man junta that replaced President Isabel Peron following her overthrow by the armed forces in March 1976. He retired from the navy in September

Political opponents of the admiral have alleged that he paid money to leftist guerrillas who fought a bloody campaign against the gov-ernment in the late 1970s. His name has also been mentioned in connection with a series of politi-

cal murders and kidnappings. Also on Tuesday night, the government ordered the closing of two magazines for "distorting informa-

One was the bimonthly magazine Linia published by the Peron-ist Party, which is highly critical of the military government. The other, Quorum, had only re-

cently appeared and is printed on es owned by the family of Juan Aleman, former treasury sec-retary. Mr. Aleman began making a series of allegations against the former navy chief last August.

The government has now closed three magazines in the last few days following a warning that it would not tolerate a press that car-ried out campaigns that were "divisive, pernicious and destabiliz-

India's Police Crisis Reaches a Boiling Point

By Tyler Marshall

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — For two days in August Bombay's privileged residents looked down from their high-rise apartments and watched

a nightmare come to life.

A third of the city's demoralized, overworked policemen had gone on strike, and mobs were roaming the streets looting, setting

fires and destroying property.

Many policemen had joined the marauders and were venting their frustration over years of official indifference to low pay and poor working conditions.

By the time the army moved in to restore order, five persons had been killed and hundreds injured.

The city was stunged. Policemen in the state of Haryana blocked northern India's main east-west highway near Chandi-garh, stoned passing vehicles and assaulted their commanding officer when the government refused to grant demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

These incidents are the latest signs of a crisis that has been building since India was granted independence from Britain 35 years ago.

Persistent government reluctance to improve the policeman's lot, coupled with meddling by politicians wanting to use the police for their own ends, has undermined police morale, spawned indiscipline and corruption and se-verely damaged the public image of the police.

A retired judge called the police the most organized criminal force

in the country."

Brutalized by the conditions of their work and dispirited by a judiciary that frequently permits criminals to roam free on bail for years while awaiting trial, some officers have come to think of torture as a deterrent to crime. The most startling example oc-

curred two years ago in the city of Bhagalpur, 160 miles (256 kilometers) northwest of Calcutta, where the police blinded more than 80 suspected criminals by puncturing their eyes with needles and dousing them with acid. Social scientists traced the atti-

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

of self-respect brought on by shod-dy treatment by officials and the

Although most police constables, which is the lowest rank in the Indian police, are high school graduates and nearly 20 percent have college degrees, they are paid less than two-thirds of what an unskilled laborer is paid. They get little time off, they of-

ten have to bribe their superiors to get leave and even then they are routinely denied a quarter of their days off. The few who are allotted housing live in quarters with less space than is assigned to a police

There is virtually no opportunity for advancement. A recent survey indicated that the majority of india's police constables serve their 35 years and retire without a single promotion.

Further, there is nothing to insu late the police from their political masters, and, consequently, the police chief in each state serves at the whim of the ruling party leader, as do many of his senior heutenants. Officers considered uncooperative are quickly removed. "There has been talk ever since

independence about changing this relationship, but no action has been taken," said Dharma Vira, a retired civil servant who headed India's first large scale investiga-tion into police reforms since the turn of the century. Although the country's first generation of leadership after independence tended to leave the po-

lice alone, less scrupulous succes sors have not. Many leaders regart the police as an extension of their political power.

Mahendra Singh Adil, secretary
general of the All-India Police
Federation, said recently that there

were numerous instances in which subordinate officers had been forced to obey "illegal executive orders," usually verbal and thus untraceable.

Senior officers frequently pay more attention to their relationships with elected officials than to police procedures, and junior offi-cers cultivate influence and plot against their superiors. Men in the lowest ranks, aware that those above them can do little to redress

grievances, become rebellious.

Although state and central gov ernment officials are not eager to yield their police powers, many people say the crisis has reached a stage at which the politicians will be forced to give up those powers or perhaps face additional breakdowns of police discipline.

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A TO A STREET

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1982 In West Berlin, Mood Grows Sour in Face of Economic Decline, Social Strife

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service BERLIN - West Berlin, a sentinel city once the focus of high Cold War drama, is stuck in a quiet and almost banal crisis of economic decline.

in West Berlin there is no contradiction between decline and cultural effervescence. The city's opers and much of its theater are still the most exciting in West Germany; its boulevards and chie restaurants are bustling at night when other German cities are tucked in and fast asleep. A squatter civilization has taken root in a city-state that exempts its young men from

But the sparkle masks decay. In the years since the 1971 four-pow-er agreement that normalized West

Berlin's anomalous status as an is-land inside East Germany, a withdrawal of investment has cost the city one-third of its industrial jobs; since the beginning of 1981 alone at least 20,000 jobs have been lost.

With West Berlin's German population at once very old and very young, an influx of foreigners. who now account for one-tenth of the city's two million residents, has artificially provided able-bodied men in their 30s and 40s. But the city's economic slide has suddenly made many of these foreigners, particularly a ghetloized communi-ty of 121,000 Turks, unwelcome.

"We have more structural prob-lems than cyclical problems." said Richard von Weizsäcker, who last year became West Berlin's first Christian Democratic mayor since

1954. "In a period of recession we ple, more highly industrialized are in danger of definitely losing than any West German city, 53.7 percent of its budget of \$7.4 billion is quite an interesting task here. but not that easy."

In a gesture of solidarity with West Berlin, which fies 110 miles (176 kilometers) from West Ger-many, Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew here last month and promised to "do more" for the city. He said he would summon West German industrialists to a meeting here in December and promised that his new government would maintain the subsidies on air fares to West Berlin that Helmut Schmidt's govemment had planned to cut.

For some Berliners, Mr. Kohl's quick visit and his promises merely Though West Berlin is, for exam-

is underwritten by Bonn, Unem-ployment, now at 8.6 percent of the work force, is above the na-

tional average of 7.5 percent,

"There is enough reason to be concerned," said Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic leader who was brought in briefly as may-or in late 1980 to clean up a scan-dal-ridden party machine. "It is a silent challenge," he said. "But it is correct to say that there is some similarity in the seriousness of this challenge to 1958."

In November of that year West Berliners and the West defied a So-viet demand that Berlin be converted into a demilitarized city free Western military forces. In those years West German and multinational corporations were more susceptible to appeals that they take advantage of subsidies and tax credits to set up shop in West Berlin. That mood has evap-

orated.
The thoughtful Mr. von Weiz-

säcker thinks the Soviet Union has intentionally kept Berlin on the back burners of world crises.

"It is true that the Soviets have behaved well as far as Berlin is concerned in the last 10 years," he said. "It is in the interest of the Soviet Union to behave well vis-àvis Berlin to prove to the Germans that they have the advantages of the detente policy. It is in the in-terest of the Soviets to let the disagreements inside NATO grow, but not to contribute to better understanding by having a new Berlin

Mr. von Weizsäcker jokingly insisted he was not arguing for a new confrontation over Berlin to spur either investment or Western unity. But he maintained that West Berlin's importance transcends economics or the two million peo-ple living here, and lies in keeping the West German government interested in East Germany and the people of East Germany in touch with the West

For an outpost of Western val-

have settled here since the 1960s refer amusedly to the subway linking the semi-ghettos of Kreuzberg

and Wedding as "the Orient Ex-The Kohl government has begun to insist that foreign workers, but especially Turks, choose between what it calls integration into West German society and a return home, a choice that many Turks

down neighborhoods near the for-bidding wall look like a corner of Istanbul. Some of the Turks who Istanbul. Some of the Turks who triots. "We have for the past 15 years lived here. How can a Turk integrate himself? When I want to cook a Turkish delicacy in my house people hold their noses and

say it stinks." As the economic pinch tightens, Turks report systematic harassment by bureaucrats on such matters as work permits. The secretary of a Turkish diplomat says she was told by a landlord he would rent

So far violence against Turks in West Berlin has been isolated - a motorcycle gang smashed up a Turkish-owned restaurant last September, for example - but there is

apprehension that it could build. Mr. von Weizsäcker put the choice before the Turks like this: "You either go home, or become Berliners. We simply cannot afford, in this city surrounded by wall and wire, to have another city

President Vetoes Move to Close Portuguese News Agency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has vetoed the closing of the national news agency ANOP, only hours after its government-backed substitute began

The veto by General Eanes on Tuesday meant that the government's decree to close the press agency must be taken up by Parliament. That will extend the agen-

political sources said. A presidential spokesman said General Eanes had taken the ac-

tion because he felt the closure contradicted the government's plan to reorganize the agency while continuing to subsidize it.

Three months ago, Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão's center-right coalition ordered the agency shut down. He cited severe

cy's life for several months at least, financial losses and said that the news service had a leftist bias. Its replacement, Noticias de Portugal, began operating Tuesday, financed by an annual state subsidy of \$1.6 million. ANOP, which originally employed 250 people, was to have been phased out gradually as its own government financing ran out and its re-maining workers finished working

Bonn Defense Minister Rules Out Rapid Rise in Military Spending

By Bradley Graham

BONN — The Reagan administration should not expect major in-creases in West German military spending in the near term under the new conservative Bonn govern-ment, according to Defense Minister Manfred Wörner.

But, apparently eager to do something tangible to back up a promise to stabilize U.S.-West German relations, Mr. Wörner hinted Tuesday that he would announce an expanded West German contribution to the NATO infrastructure fund on a visit to Washington next week.

Touching on a wide range of alliance-related matters in an interview, the minister confirmed that impublicized West German prepa-rations to accept new U.S.-made Pershing-2 nuclear missiles at the end of 1983 were "on schedule."
He reaffirmed Bonn's willingness to follow through with the deployment if U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks fail, but he said he expected more "serious protests" in West Germany before the missiles ar-

Mr. Wörner said he also favored greater allied emphasis on conventional weaponry, to lessen dependence on the nuclear deterrent. He was commenting on recent calls by General Bernard W. Rogers, the NATO commander in Europe, to pay more for expensive new conventional armaments.

But this, he added, was a longterm proposition. Stressing the continued importance of nuclear weapons to deter war, Mr. Worner

also cautioned General Regers and others against raising public expec-tations that a conventional buildup might alleviate shorter-term needs to modernize NATO's nu-

clear arsenal. Mr. Wörner declined to specify what his government's new NATO infrastructure contribution would

The government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which left power after losing a confidence vote Oct. l in the Bundestag, resisted expansion of the infrastructure fund. That fund pays for such operational facilities as airports, command

posts and storage depots.

A U.S. diplomat in Bonn said a commitment to pay more by West Germany, which like the United States accounts for about onefourth of the total fund, would remove an "irritant" in U.S.-West German relations.

West Germany, which commands the largest European conventional military force in NATO, has been a primary target of U.S. calls for more military spending by the allies. Mr. Wörner himself, while in the expensions as a Christian the expension as a Christian than the expension and the expension an while in the opposition as a Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag, frequently criticized Mr. Schmidt for cutting the military share of the budget from more than 25 percent in the late 1960s to

was approved by the new cabinet last week, is barely enough to keep up with next year's projected infla-tion rate. It includes only a symbolic \$40 million more than the

to spend.
Mr. Worner defended the new Defense Ministry budget. He said it is the largest spending increase for any major Bonn department and represents a particularly sig-nificant commitment in view of the government's fiscal austerity pro-

Citing a prolonged recession that has produced post-World War II records of unemployment and bankruptcies in West Germany, Mr. Wörner said it would be some time before the new coalition could begin trying to reverse past trends in military spending. "Giv-en the actual situation, it is impossible to correct it in one or two years. Impossible. Everyone will understand that," he said.

Reports by senior military staffers have warned of serious de-ficiencies in national defense, resulting from slowdowns in purchases of new equipment. But Mr. Wörner, 48, a longtime military affairs specialist who flies jets as an air force reservist, said procurement had in fact here overseen. ment had in fact been overemphasized at the expense of certain personnel factors.

Mr. Wörner said he would postpone until the end of next year a decision on what to do about a Yet the 4.8-percent increase in the 1983 military budget, which was approved by the second with the second available for the draft. A commission has recommended extending threatened loss of military manthe period of conscription from 13 to 18 months or allowing women volunteers into the West German armed forces. Both are politically



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Moscow Made a Deal Sparing Life Of Captured U.S. Spy, Carter Says

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, in a 1979 deal worked out with top aides to President Jimmy Carter, agreed not to execute a spy condemned to death after being caught working for the United States in the Soviet Union.

The revelation that the Soviet Union "agreed not to execute" the spy was included in the memoirs of the former president as an entry in his diary on April 26, 1979.

Mr. Carter discloses that the heretofore secret U.S. attempt to save the life of the unidentified spy was part of a larger negotiation in which the administration arranged for five Soviet human rights activists to leave the Soviet Union. In

Saudi King in Morocco To Discuss Arab Plan The Associated Press

FEZ, Morocco — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia arrived Wednesday for a working visit at the invitation of King Hassan II of Morocco, current chairman of the Arab League and head of a seven-member committee charged with promoting the Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

Moroccan officials said the two ieaders would review their continu-ing efforts to seek support for the Arab plan, which includes the creation of an independent Palestini-an state in the West Bank under the leadership of the Palestine Lib-eration Organization.

return, the U.S. sent back to Mos- Soviet intelligence officer who United Nations in New York who had been convicted of espionage.

The swap involving the Soviet dissidents and what Mr. Carter, in his memoirs, calls the "two United Nations minor spies" was widely publicized at the time. The portion involving the U.S. spy, presumably a Russian who was caught in the Soviet Union, was not made public

When asked about the comment in Mr. Carter's new book, "Keeping Faith," two former senior officials in his administration said Mr. Carter had committed an "indiscretion," as one put it, by revealing

The negotiations over the fate of the spy were conducted by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who at the time was President Carter's national se-curity adviser, and his deputy, Da-vid L. Aaron, with Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States. A condition of those talks, officials said, was that

they would not be made public.

Reports that an important U.S. spy in the Soviet Union had been inadvertently compromised and arrested became the subject of allegations in some news reports during the 1980 election campaign. The allegations centered on claims that Mr. Aaron had engaged in some loose talk at a diplomatic gathering, which ultimately exposed the spy in the Kremlin.

On Oct. 2, 1980, the columnist Jack Anderson reported that "Aaron's slip allegedly exposed the identity of Anatoli N. Filatov, a

worked undercover as an Ame can agent known to the CIA by the

code name Trigon."

The Carter White House strongly denied that Mr. Aaron had any role in whatever had happened i Moscow, and the Senate Intelligence Committee reported in December 1980 that it had found no evidence to support the allega-

Mr. Aaron, interviewed by phone Tuesday, said: "Obviously, the president knows what he is talking about. There is a rather substantial irony that while I was accused of being this guy's demise. in fact we were working successfully to save his life."

This appeared to be an indirect confirmation that Mr. Filatov was the spy, although Mr. Aaron declined to say who Mr. Carter was referring to.
Several former Carter adminis

tration officials contacted Tuesday, including Mr. Brzezinski, Mr. Aaron and Stansfield Turner, the former CIA director, declined to comment on the spy's identity. Mr. Brzezinski said that "whoever the Soviet was, our interest in saving his life had nothing to do with the false allegations involving Aaron."

Liberia Names Ministers

MONROVIA, Liberia — Liber ia's head of state, Samuel K. Doe, named Colonel Gray D. Allison former information minister, as defense minister Tuesday, the Liberian News Agency reported.

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How the Therapsids Had the Last Word Over the Dinosaurs

By John Noble Wilford

AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts - Cupping the reptile skull in one hand, Dr. A.W. Crompton drew a finger along the lines of the jaw. The skull, extracted from a stony, 200-million-year-old grave in South Africa, had belonged to an animal the size of a ferret, about a foot long. This was one species, Thrinaxodon liorhinus, of

1 As the mammalian raw developed from the reptil-ian, the change (shaded

area) included a stronger jaw joint, meeting the needs of more complex

2 The posture changed

became more erect with

thewing. The ear m

restrial life for millions of years before the rise of dinosaurs.

Not only did the dinosaurs overwhelm the therapsids in nature's continuing war of survival, but they also have overshadowed them in the minds of humans who try to reconstruct this distant past. The neglect is undeserved. For just before their kind vanished, some therapsids made the fateful transi-

the therapside that dominated terrestrial life for millions of years be-restrial life for millions of years beevery bat and cat, whale and primate, every human being.

There in the little Thrinaxodon jaw, Dr. Crompton pointed out, was one of the more telling clues to the therapsids' destiny. The teethbearing bone, the dentary, was clearly developing a nonreptilian size and shape. Other jaw bottes were already shifting toward their

Although scientists have assumed for a century that mammals arose from these mammal-like reptiles, only in recent years have researchers become certain of the link Scientists have determined that the decisive step must have occurred from 180 million to 190 million years ago.

The discovery of well-preserved skulls in southern China has given scientists a clearer picture of the oldest known mammals and pro-vided strong evidence that at least three groups of them emerged soon after the therapsid transition. Fossils found by scientists at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology in Peking were brought here last year for several months of analysis by Dr. Crompton and his colleagues at Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Mammal fossils of the same time, in the late Triassic or early Jurassic geologic periods, were found last year on the Navajo reservation in Arizona by Dr. Farish A. Jenkins Jr., also of Harvard.

THESE first mammals, it is now widely believed, evolved from a single line of therapsids. Thrinaxodon, though a revealing example of the evolutionary process, apparently died off before crossing the boundary from reptile to mammal. According to recent findings, the therapsid that seems to be closest to the direct ancestry of the manmals is a small, advanced carnivore known as probainognathms, fossils of which are dated from 190 million to 195 million years.

The evolutionary process that led to mammals seems to have begun more than 300 million years ago, in the Carboniferous period. Reptiles had just evolved from amphibians. One line progressed in what may be called the more conventional reptilian direction. Another line became the mammal-like reptiles that prospered for some 125 million years.

Therapsids came along about

out the world in many sizes and species. They ranged from the size of a rat to that of a rhinoceros, though in their twilight years only small species remained.

They began showing signs of mammalian tendencies early on. They progressed from a lizard-like posture to a more erect walk. Other skeletal changes afforded more flexibility and locomotion.

BUT IT is in the skull, particularly the jaw, that Dr. Crompton identifies some of the more striking evidence that the therapsids were mammals in the making. They can be seen evolving the equipment for the improved senses of sight and hearing, as well as more efficient methods of chewing

The reptilian lower jaw is a com-posite of a small dentary, the teeth-bearing bone, and a number of other bones toward the rear of the jaw and at the joint where it is attached to the rest of the skull. The mammalian jaw is a single large dentary. The bones of the jaw joint in reptiles, the articular and the quadrate, have long been recognized as comparable to a couple of the bones in the mammalian middle ear. The reptilian middle ear has only one bone, the stapes.

Therapsid fossils found in South Africa, South America and Britain, in particular, show the change taking place. Over time, the therapsid dentary grew larger, crowding out the smaller jaw bones. Finally, in the first known mammals the bones of the reptilian jaw joint are incorporated into the middle ear as the malleus and incus. These bones and the stapes, all of which conduct sound, give mammals a more acute sense of hearing than any other group of vertebrates.
"We hear with bones that rep-

tiles chew with," Dr. Crompton remarked. "Why this took place, we have no idea. But the impact of all this is incredible."

A VESTIGE of this reptilian heritage can be seen in the embryos of mammals, including humans. In the early fetal stages, the malleus is part of the lower jaw, only moving into the middle ear at a more advanced stage of

The new jaw joint that evolved was stronger and must have been accompanied by a new arrangement of muscles. This, plus the changing surfaces of the teeth, indicates that therapsids were evolving the mammalian capacity for complex chewing. A gradual increase in the size of

the nasal passage in the therapsids suggests that they were improving their sense of smell. Mammals rely

than do reptiles.

distinguish mammals from reptiles seem to be missing in therapsid fossils. They had yet to develop a large brain. Their teeth in infancy were for regular eating, indicating that they did not muse their

And, though the evidence is ambiguous, they apparently were not yet warm-blooded in the mam-malian sense. Dr. Albert Bennett of the University of California at Irvine said that, while there is no direct evidence that therapsids generated their own heat, some skeletal characteristics suggest that they had the high metabolic rates associated with modern warmblooded creatures.

In any event, paleontologists now have enough clues suggest what probably happened as therapsids approached the mam-malian threshold.

By then, therapsids were small, probably insectivorous animals with short tails and four sturdy legs. They fed by day and rested at night, which placed them in competition with dinosaurs.

If the therapsids were to survive, they had to seek out a safer ecolog-ical niche. Those that had evolved improved hearing and smell and could control their body tempera-

But other characteristics that

tures in some way became noctur-



Morganucodon, an early mammal, descended from theranside

nal creatures. Those that could not adapt to night life ceased to cost.

Thus the more manunal-like of the therapsids survived and through natural selection passed on their genes to descendants that became in time more mammalian and finally mammals in fact.

AT LEAST two groups of therapsids, the ictidosaurs and the tritylodons, hung on for a while past the mammal transition. But Hans Dieter Sues, a Harvard graduate student investigating these creatures, said that they never crossed the boundary. "A lot of lineages were experimenting with the same things," he observed, "but for some reason only one suc-

ceeded. From that lineage, perhaps the probainognathus or its descendants, emerged at least three

groups of early mammals - moramphilestid. These were nocturnal shrew-like animals that had to keep a low profile during the long reign of the dinosaurs. When these mighty reptiles vanished 65 million, years ago mammals came into

Amphilestids, according to Dr. Crompton, seemed to have "lived happily for a time and gone nowhere." Descendants of the morganucodons, however, evolved along lines leading to the platypus and other egg-laying mammals of today. Kuchneotherids are beheved to be ancestral to almost

every other type of mammal.

The therapsids, it thus seems, may have lost a major battle for survival to the dinosaurs but through a clever guerrilla action, at night when the dinosaurs weren't

World's Next Threat? Termite Gas

By Walter Sullivan New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For several years scientists have been warning that carbon dioxide added to the atmosphere by increased burning of fuel is likely to alter world climates, like a greenhouse, by inhibiting the escape of heat into outer space.

Now researchers report that termites, digesting vegetable matter on a global basis, produce more than twice as much carbon dioxide as all the world's smok-

Termite gas production has become particularly high, the researchers say, because widespread clearing of land has offered them abundant food in the debris of felled forests. By digesting this debris, they are adding not only carbon dioxide but also methane to the atmosphere. Other researchers have found that methane in the atmosphere is increasing at the rate of

2 percent a year.

The high level of termite gas production is reported in the Nov. 5 issue of the journal Science. The authors measured termite gas production inside laboratory jars. In Guatemalan forests, they enclosed a huge arboreal termite riest in a Teflon bag to confirm that the

insects were prolific producers of methane.

As pointed out Wednesday by one of the researchers, James P. Greenberg of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, termites are far more abundant than most people realize. He estimated there were three-quarters of a ton of termites for every person on earth. Another author of the report, Patrick R. Zimmer-

man of the atmospheric center in Boulder, said plant respiration and decay added 10 to 15 times as much

carbon dioxide to the air as termites. While the contribution of fuel burning is less, it is superimposed on what, until recently, had been a balanced cycle of gas production and absorption by plants, the seas and

The findings concerning carbon dioxide and methane production by termites do not offer much com-fort regarding the long-term trend in atmospheric gases. The output from insects does not appear likely to increase greatly, while combustion of fuel is rising steadily as developing nations industrialize.

Other authors of the Science article were Dr. Paul Crutzen, director of the Max Planck Institute for Atmospheric Chemistry in Mainz, West Germany, and S.O. Wandiga of the University of Nairohi in

I HE STEADY rise in methane was reported by Dr. Reinhold A. Rasmussen and Dr. M. Aslam Khan Khalil of the Oregon Graduate Center last year. They said human activity was also releasing increasing amounts of other gases that threatened climate, in-cluding carbon dioxide and fluorocarbons, which are used in refrigeration.

The possible significance of increased methane in the atmosphere touched off a debate in 1971 on whether supersonic transports might alter the stratosphere. Dr. S. Fred Singer, then at the University of Maryland, suggested that other human activities, including intensive cattle-fattening were more import-ant. He cited an estimate that bovine flatulence added 85 million tons of methane to the atmosphere each year. The new estimate for termites is 150 tons.

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Mozambique Struggles Against Its Legacy of Dependence the Dutch tried and failed to wrest the island from them because of its fresh water and navigable channel. The insurgency is probably the ments through the harbor out because of the South Afri is severed. The insurgency is probably the ments through the harbor out biggest problem confronting Presi-

By Alan Cowell.

The therapsid, as shown here, already demon-

MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND, Moway holds this redoubt of rock and sand and surf to Africa's mainland, and in that vulnerability lies a parallel between the tumbledown island and modern-day Mozambique.
This island port was once the

capital of a territory seized by the Portuguese in the early 16th century and freed from colonialism by a guerrilla force seven years ago. But it was a city that thrived through no self-generating economy of its own, since its function was that of port and passage to the hinterland. The gold of Monomatapa, Zim-

babwe's great dynasty, came this way from distant uplands to alien markets, and so did rubber and slaves and ivory. Arabs and Turks and Swahilis plied these waters and implanted their traditions and

The Portuguese came in the person of Vasco da Gama, and Portuguese troops once withstood a siege that lasted six months when

By Virginia Hamill

Washington Post Service

ton lobbying group says it has been given a U.S. intelligence re-

port that warns that the African National Congress, the main guer-rilla group operating in South Afri-

ca, is gaining strength and is weighing a more militant strategy

involving attacks on white civilian

A second document made avail-

able by Trans-Africa, a black U.S.

2 Papers in India

Raided by Police

NEW DELHI - Two leading

daily newspapers that have taken a

strong stand against state press

control laws say the police illegally

raided their printing plant Tues-

Newspapers and Publications Ltd.,

publisher of the English-language Indian Nation and its sister publi-

ture that provide jail terms of up

material vaguely defined as "scur-

Krishnanand Jha, secretary of

day and delayed deliveries.

WASHINGTON - A Washing-

mainland's development: Mozambique the nation, like Mozambique the island, is inextricably tied to its role as an entrepôt for trade not of its own creation: like the causeway here, the routes that carry that trade are frail and exposed; and, in the perception of those who lead the country, there is a siege going on by the descendants of the Dutchmen who fought the Portuguese and founded the Afrikaner stock that dominates modern-day South Africa

South Africa is central in Mozambique's analysis of its plight. It is seen as a wealthy, white-ruled nation intent on preventing the regime in Maputo from diminishing its reliance on others. The Mozambicans that South Africa has launched a many-faceted campaign against a nation whose legacy from colonial rule is one of poyerty, illiteracy and underdevelop-

In Maputo, the nation's biggest

nority government in South Africa

is deliberating whether to suppress

reports of successful guerrilla at-

tacks to protect the morale of

That report is contained in what

Trans-Africa describes as a copy of

a page from the April 15, 1982, National Intelligence Daily, a clas-sified compilation of intelligence

information from the CIA, the De-

fense Intelligence Agency, the Na-

tional Security Agency and other

It is circulated by the CIA direc-tor, as head of U.S. intelligence, to a limited number of senior poli-

cymakers in the White House, the

cabinet and elsewhere in Washing-

ton and to some military com-

Africa was considering new and

stricter limitations on publicizing guerrilla attacks because "the

ANC benefits from press coverage

of its attacks." That, in turn, the

summary said, "will strengthen the militants in the ANC who want

the group to engage in spectacular

Supporting that assessment is

what the director of Trans-Africa,

Randall Robinson, said was an ex-

tensive CIA report on the out-

lawed nationalist group. Mr. Rob-

inson refused to make portions of

it available for publication.
Separate CIA spokesmen

refused to confirm or deny the ex-

istence or the reported contents of

the excerpt from the intelligence

daily as well as the CIA report.

Other sources in a position to be

The daily summary said South

ntelligence sources.

manders overseas.

attacks against whites."

S. African Rebels Said to Weigh New Militancy

d is a mirror of the ments through the harbor outnumber those of Mozambican produce, 10 to 1. Mozambique's earnings from port and transit fees are a critical source of foreign ex-change, and so South Africa's im-

ports and exports maintain an economic dependence. There are several other South Africans living in Maputo to over-see railway and port operations involving South African goods. The office of one is only a few hundred vards from the wharf where tanks from the Soviet Union are unloaded for Mozambique's campaign against a spreading insurgency that South Africa is said to be

sponsoring. Western diplomats say that only two of Mozambique's provinces, in the extreme north, are safe from guerrilla raids. It is a little-publicized and shadowy insurgency, but it is draining Mozambique. In re-cent months, all of Mozambique's rail and road connections to markets in black-ruled Africa, predom-inantly Zimbabwe and Malawi,

group that lobbys on African af- aware of the authenticity of the riots of 1976, echoes widely accept-fairs, suggests that the white-mi- documents declined to challenge ed assessments within academic

documents declined to challenge

The forecast in the alleged CIA

report is for "more persistent and widespread racial unrest" in South

Africa as the African National

Congress moves against the "lives, property and security" of whites to

force them to face up to the need

The authorities are foreseen in-

troducing more repressive mea-

sures and mounting further mili-

tary operations against the group's installations in neighboring coun-

The report, a chronicle of the

group from its beginnings in the

early part of this century through

its current and considerable revival

after the suppression of the Soweto

Portuguese Police Free

Managers at Steel Firm

The Associated Press

LISBON - Paramilitary police

early Wednesday freed three exec-utives and five workers held cap-

tive for several hours by 600 work-

ers at a state steel company build-ing in Seixal, 21 miles (34 kilome-

ters) south of Lisbon. A company

spokesman said there was no vio-

The workers claimed their sala-

ries had been unfairly docked dur-

ing a previous strike. The govern-

ment is facing opposition from

trade unions over its plans to sell

major state industries to private

for change.

dent Samora Machel's Marxist Little concrete evidence of a

South African connection is available to visiting correspondents in Mozambique, but the government says weapons caches, discovered when insurgent bases were overrun last year, included ammunition boxes stamped in Afrikaans.

The rebels are said by Mozambican sources to operate either from South Africa or from Malawi, the only black African nation with full diplomatic relations with Pretoria. "If South Africa withdrew its support," a Western diplomat said, the resistance would crumble."

Yet in recent years the resist-ance's activities have spread, coin-ciding with efforts by Mozambique and other black-ruled African nations to reduce their economic reliance on South Africa. There are some Westerners who assert that discontent with Mozambique's one-party rule has cre-

ed assessments within academic and business circles here of the or-

ganization's burgeoning strength.

In its review of the group's ma-

ior sabotage operations, the report

cites "improved efficiency and co-ordination" of the group's opera-tions between 1980 and 1981, and

an increase from 10 to 40 in major

attacks against government and economic targets in that period. "It is clear," the report said, that

the organization "could have in-

flicted a large number of white casualties if had chosen to do so."

group's operations, the report says that terrorists operating in South Africa "are now beginning to re-main for longer periods of time.

sometimes carrying out several as-signments before finally leaving." It estimates that the African Na-

tional Congress has 1,000 to 2,000

active members, meaning those liv-ing outside South Africa who have

received military training, and per-

haps 2,000 to 3,000 others inside

South Africa who secretly belong

The growing power of the mili-

tants in the group's leadership may lead to changes in the group's

strategy, the study says. It noted

that many younger members have

objected to what they considered

the "careful" approach of the more traditional leaders to military op-

But the study says that the

group will pose a "serious threat to white control" in South Africa

only if it develops "an effective un-

derground political organization"

erations inside South Africa.

to the banned organization.

Pointing to changes in the.

eo a certain di his government by sending ministers into the countryside to mobilize people and win their support and interest for next year's fourth congress of the ruling party, the Mozambique Liberation Front. In some provinces, a senior Mozam-bican official said, great discontent with the party has been discovered.

The government does not discount such discontent nor does it deny that the movement's operations are widening, but South Africa is seen as the prime villain. The insurgency fits into a perceived wider action by South Africa against all its black-ruled neigh-

South Africa's information campaign is not designed to show how good South Africa is," said José Luis Cabaco, the Mozambique information minister. "It is designed to show that its neighbors are much worse." ■ Minister Cites Rebel Attacks

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chis-sano of Mozambique has said that rightist rebels are launching attacks from Malawi and other neighboring countries, The Associ-ated Press reported from Lisbon. On Tuesday, the Mozambique

national news agency, monitored in Portugal, quoted Mr. Chissano as saying after a visit to Malawi last week that guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance were attacking Mozambican towns and military units from bases outside the country. He named only Malawi, but dip-

lomats in Lisbon said the other countries allegedly involved were Zimbabwe and Tanzania.



Pershing-1 missile lies covered on truck at right after the accident.

West German Dies in Crash With U.S. Missile Transport

WALDPRECHTSWEIER, West Germany — A
U.S. Army transport carrying a Pershing-I missile
collided with a civilian car here, killing the car's
driver and forcing the evacuation of 1,200 residents endangered by the highly explosive fuel in
the rocket, the police said Wednesday.

The collision occurred late Thesday when the

missile transport's brakes failed. The driver and co-driver, both members of the army's 56th Artillery Brigade, were seriously injured.

Three parked cars were also wrecked when a second army vehicle in the convoy plowed into them, the police said. Army technicians and po-lice worked Wednesday to clear the wreckage, pump out the fuel and load the missile onto an-

other transport.

The rocket was not fitted with a nuclear warhead and did not explode in the crash, the police said. But because of fuel danger, the area around the town of Waldprechtsweier, near Karlsruhe, was scaled off and all residents were evacuated.

OAU Confirms That Conference Will Resume

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity formally announced Wednesday that its 19th summit meeting would reconvene in Tripoli, Libya, Nov. 23-26. A statement from OAU head-

quarters here also said a meeting of OAU foreign ministers would take place Nov. 15-21. The summit conference was

originally scheduled for July and August in Tripoli. But it failed to achieve a quorum when several members stayed away to protest the admission of the Polisario Front, which is fighting against Morocco for control of the former

Malaysia Seizes Heroin

PENANG, Malaysia — The police said Wednesday they had seized heroin worth \$35 million and arrested nine citizens of Hong Kong at Penang's airport.

Spanish colony of Western Sahara. Last week, the Polisario, which was admitted under the name of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, said it would voluntarily suspend participation in the summit conference. The Saharan Arab Democratic

Republic became the OAU's 51st

ed a boycott, led by Morocco, in Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

member in February after receiving diplomatic recognition from 26

which 19 countries participated. Other countries, including Egypt, Somalia and Sudan, stayed away from the talks in Tripoli to register displeasure over the for-eign policy of the Libyan leader.

Colonel Qadhafi is due to take over the OAU chairmanship from

member states. The move prompt-

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya. Traditionally, the incoming OAU chairman also addresses the United Nations General As-

Topics of discussion at the OAU summit conference are expected to include the question of South-West Africa's independence from South Africa and economic and political

Peru's President Cancels U.S. Visit Over Trade Issues

LIMA - President Fernando Belaunde Terry has called off an official visit to the United States scheduled for next week because of trade problems between the two countries, a spokesman said.

The surprise decision was disclosed in an official statement concerned about a variety of mat-Tuesday, only three days after Mr. ters, including U.S. tariffs on Peru-Belaunde had denied reports that vian textile exports, a proposed

he was considering suspending the U.S. levy on copper imports, dif-

The statement attributed the decision simply to "unexpected cir-cumstances," but a presidential spokesman said it was due to the incompatibility of Peruvian and U.S. trade legislation.

Official sources said Peru was

ferences over the Law of the Sca Treaty and the failure of U.S. and Peruvian officials to complete a new air traffic agreement. Mr. Belaunde was to have ar-rived Tuesday in Washington. He was to meet with President Rouald Reagan before going to New York for a visit with Javier Pérez de

Cuellar, the United Nations secre-

to five years for anyone publishing or profiting from publication of

cation, the Hindi-language Aryavarta, said the police in Pama, the capital of Bihar state, carried off several page and galley proofs ear-ly Tuesday and refused a demand by the press foreman that they produce a search warrant. The papers strongly oppose laws adopted by the Bihar state legisla-

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Warner's New E.T. Video Game May Be Hot Play for Investors

 \mathbf{R} iddle: What's gray, waddles, has big bulging eyes and makes money!

The answer is E.T., of the motion picture by the same name. With foreign release at Christmas, it will surpass Star Wars as the biggest

worldwide hit movie in history.

E.T. has made a box-office mint for its producer, MCA, whose stock has jumped \$30 a share since the Stephen Spielberg film premiered last summer. Now it looks like the cuddly extraterrestrial creature will do the same for Warner Communications.

same for Warner Communications.

The reason is that the company's Atari division, which has exclusive rights, is just beginning to ship the videogame version of E.T. also for the Christmas season — when nearly half of videogame cassettes are sold.

According to Variety, the show business newspaper, "Industry feeling is that a mere 50 percent penetration of the 8-10 million Atari VCS-2600 Vidgame universe is not an impossibility." At \$26.50 a cartridge, that

means a wholesale take of about.

Best prospects for

next year on Wall

Street lie in cyclical,

basic industry stocks.'

making money over the

\$125 million. Profit margins for vi-deocassettes run to almost 45 per-cent, so 80 cents a share could be tacked onto Warner's earnings. Atari's Pac-Man game enjoys an 80 percent penetration.

In third quarter results reported last week, the company had reve-nue of \$1.03 billion and a record profit of \$78.7 million, or \$1.21 a share, up 34 percent from a year

earlier. Warner's stock dropped below \$35 a share two months ago, amid analysts' concerns over indus-try price cutting, market saturation and increased competition. Now it is 20 points higher but still only 12 times earnings. 'Atari's Vidgame stands to out pull all but four of this year's feature

films," Variety predicts. Mark Landau, manager in Paris of the brokerage firm of Drexel Burnham, which has Warner Communications on its Priority Selection List,

"If E.T. as a game played on TV sets in the home makes the splash it promises, video cassettes will suddenly rival the motion picture industry. Movies were That's Entertainment Part I': video cassettes could be "That's Entertainment Part II."

Although Atari dominates, Warner is not the only company in the videogame theater. Coleco, a toy and swimming pool manufacturer (formerly called Connecticut Leather Co.) now with a smash hit video console and games of its own, has been stairing on the stock market. Up 10 points in the last four days and selling for about \$40 a share, it had a low of \$6.875 for the year. The P/E is still only 10.

Good Year Ahead

Robert van Maasdjik, managing director of Ivory & Sime in Edinburgh, Scotland's largest investment management firm, sees a weaker than expected economic recovery in the United States, bringing the inflation rate next year "below 5 percent, maybe as low as 41/2 percent." He also predicts interest rates will be lower than the consensus.

"With that environment, 1983 should be a very good year for financial markets," he said, "Consumer stocks should continue to be bought because with the personal savings rate up sharply, consumers in America are showing better balance sheets than the government or corporations." Specifically, Mr. van Maasdijk likes companies whose services make other companies operate more efficiently — the so-called efficiency stocks — especially in a situation next year when an earnings shortfall means limited funds for capital improvements. Stocks he mentioned are Comdata Network, Sensomatic Electronics, Shared Medical Systems and

Cullinane Database Systems. "Best prospects for making money over the next year on Wall Street lie in cyclical, basic industry stocks — steels and aluminums, for example — that have been hit hardest over the last half-dozen years and still have far to go in reclaiming past price levels," according to Christian Cambier, who heads Prigest, a private portfolio management firm in Paris. He also favors automobiles as another group with long-haul attrac-

tion, along with farm machinery, construction equipment, paper and forest products stocks, also because of comeback possibilities in an im-

The Overseas Perspective

Mr. Cambier, who said that European money managers were slow in jumping on the August and October bull market bandwagons, added that they nevertheless enjoy some advantages in Wall Street trading over their U.S. counterparts.

"Being internationally minded, which comes from following stock exchanges around the world, we can make comparisons and avoid certain mistakes because we see a situation happening in one country and realize it could also occur in another." He said that a growing number of big U.S. pension funds are placing part of their money with European-based investment management firms, mostly in London, in apparent recognition of the advantages and international perspective offers.

Robert Farrell, Merrill Lynch's chief market analyst, sees a caution flag in the market's recent technical behavior, implying "an aging or maturing intermediate trend." He says "another big stampede seems unlikely and corrective forces will become more apparent farther into

He warns investors against the sbotgun approach in hunting for stocks that so far have underperformed the market: "Too often the majority wind up playing laggard catchup and when an eventual correction occurs have a portfolio full of unresponsive frogs rather than beautiful

International Herald Tribune

Costa Rica's Lenders See No Threat in Suit

CARACAS — Legal action by a Swiss bondholder to have Costa Rica declared in default does not affect the debt restructuring plans of foreign banks, a spokesman for the Costa Rica bank steering com-

mittee said Wednesday. "The claim will create some dis-order in the market but has nothing to do with the restructuring of

A 12-bank steering committee has proposed an import financing scheme to help Costa Rica repay past-due interest, one condition for eventually restructuring \$1 billion in foreign debt.

The Swiss investor Tuesday asked a Geneva court to declare Costa Rica in default on a 20 million Swiss franc bond issue arranged by Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener, on which interest has not been paid since October 1981. The investor's identity has not been disclosed.

Banking sources said the steering committee had been informed unofficially two months ago, They also said the move may

have received excessive publicity because the claim is relatively small when compared with already existing court actions against Cos ta Rica by Libra Bank and Allied International Bank.

The banking sources said it is not clear that legal action by the Swiss investor will accelerate laims by all other holders of the 20 million franc bond issue, because this may depend on a majority vote among all bondholders.

They said that court action is unlikely to help the investor regain his funds quickly and added that it is difficult to see the jurisdiction an action filed under Swiss law would have over assets in Costa

As far as the banks are concerned, the main inconvenience of

Vote Seen Straining **U.S. Policy**

By Gary Klott United Press International

NEW YORK - Democratic election gains in the House will make it tougher for President Ronald Reagan to "stay the course" on his economic program unless he places greater emphasis on unemployment and compromises on defense, economists said Wednesday.

But analysts in Washington and on Wall Street generally felt that despite some modifications, the essential principles of Reaganomics including the third installment of the individual income tax cut, would survive the fortified Demo-

cratic stronghold.

Economists doubted there would be much support for a re-turn to the traditional public works programs to create jobs be-cause of bipartisan concern over

already massive budget deficits.
Instead, they said, the political
pressure would be on the Federal Reserve to adhere to a more lenient monetary policy to foster re-covery and on Congress itself to reduce budget deficits by trimming military outlays rather than social

orograms.
On Wall Street, both the stock and bond markets rallied in what analysts said reflected the view that the Reagan program would not be crushed by the election resuits and that the Federal Reserve would encourage lower interest

think the pillars of Reaganomics are intact," Allen Sinai, senior economist at Data Resources Inc., a leading forecasting firm, said. "The election suggests that the public is unhappy with the results so far and that message will not be lost on the administration or the Federal Reserve."
Mr. Smai predicted "more rhe-

toric and attempts to get the econ-omy moving again and to reduce joblessness," relegating the admin-istration's anti-inflation focus "to recede to the background." When you have unemployment

up and inflation in single digits it's clear policies should tilt more to unemployment and less to inflation." Sinai said.

Economist William Helman of. Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co. said a measure of support for Rengan to stay the course was reflected by the fact that Republicans retained control of the Senate and lost only a dozen or so House seats more than is traditional in ... midterm elections.

The electorate attitude, he said, was that "we've gone through a lot" and that a change in policy might "very likely mean that we'll have gone through all this for

He doubted there would be much support for special jobs pro-grams in light of concern by both Democrats and Republicans over budget deficits. But he predicted House Democratic gains would force Reagan to compromise on his defense plans to help reduce

Economist Leon Taub of Chase Econometrics said the fact that the administration had already modified its economic program was lost in the heat of the election campaign. Last summer, he noted, fis-cal policy was modified with the \$99 billion tax increase bill and a more accommodative monetary

policy was adopted. Mr. Taub said the final 10 percent cut in income taxes next summer is not in jeopardy, partly in view that the weak economy could use such a fiscal stimulus.

He said the political impact from the election would be on the Federal Reserve and on budget

But Washington economist Mi-chael Evans of the securities firm of McMahan, Brafman, Morgan and Co. said the election portended the "end of Reagonomics,"

"I think we'll have a stalemate the next couple of years. Reagan will continue to espouse his own program but I don't think he'll receive any support in Congress.

Costa Rica will legally be obliged to repay debts, and the commercial banks will receive less favorable

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 3, excluding bank service charges.

legal action by other Costa Rica creditors is the issue of pari passu treatment — that all debt will be

given equal treatment — another condition for the restructuring of

If creditors win their court cases,

treatment as a result.

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(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.



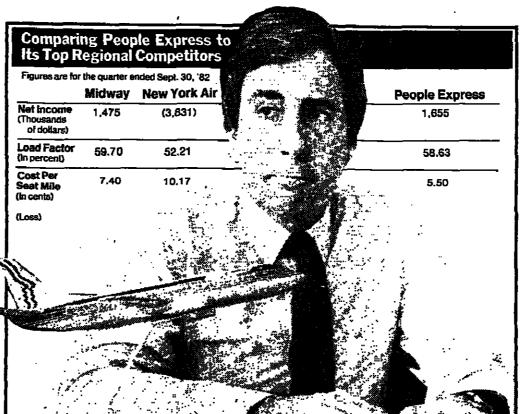
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Donald C. Burr, president of People Express Airlines

People Express Airline: An Upstart That Took Off in a Crowded Field

By Daniel F. Cuff New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A year and a half after its maiden flight, People Express Airlines is still aloft and even turning a profit in what has proved to be a dream-

shattering atmosphere for some its competitors.

At the outset of this era of deregulation, it looked easy. The general formula was lower-cost labor couwith used aircraft to produce lower fares. But some upstarts failed to get financing, some went broke and others are struggling with deficits. The re-cession, the air controllers' strike and competition from the established lines combined to make the task

Recently, for example, Dan A. Colussy, a former president of Pan American World Airways, tried to start an airline in Baltimore. He failed to get financing and took a job as president of CP Air in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Justin S. Colin, a New York financier, started the Golden Gate and Swift Aire commuter lines in California but lost \$30 million and was forced into per-

sonal bankruptcy.
In New York, Neal F. Meehan guided New York

By Lucian Caspar

ZURICH — Substantial Soviet

purchases, mainly through Zurich, have been responsible for a fairly

strong speculative rally in the sil-

said Wednesday.

last week, they said.

ver market in recent weeks, dealers

range as high as 10 million ounces,

but Soviet moves in both the silver

and gold markets are very hard to

follow. The Soviet Union was actu-

ally a seller on some days in the

Market rumors of Soviet pur-

chases triggered speculative fol-

lowup demand, the dealers said.

They added that this lifted the silver price to about \$10.50 an ounce

in four weeks from an October low

The rally seems to have forced some large Middle Eastern opera-

tors to cover short positions and

some may have turned their posi-

tions entirely and become buyers

of silver, they said.

But they added that this does not mean all the silver that has

been overhanging the market since

its sharp rise to over \$50 an ounce

Dealers said that 10 million

ounces can be absorbed fairly well

by the market if spread over two to

four weeks but that the effect on the market was considerable be-

cause the purchases were rumored

to be for immediate rather than fu-

ture delivery and trading volume

BAUME & MERCIER

in the winter of 1979-80 has been

Estimates of Soviet purchases

Air as president in its formative days but the line, 67 percent of which is owned by Texas Air Corp., has never been profitable and he has since left for Midway Airlines in Chicago, another relatively new line that has shown a profit.

As for some of the successful start-ups, "The key element in my opinion," said Julius Maldutis, an airline analyst with Salomon Brothers, "is the fact that they have not directly undertaken to compete with the established carriers. Small carriers that have not followed that policy, like New York Air versus Eastern, have not fared that well, because the larger airlines have matched them on price and on service."

People Express got its start when Donald C. Burr, esident of Texas International Airlines, and a group of associates decided to go on their own. They chose the New York metropolitan area and set up shop in the largely unused North Terminal at Newark International Airport.

The carrier sent up its first flight on April 30, 1981. Since then, it has had its share of troubles. Mr. Burr said that the line almost failed last year when the controllers' strike limited its landing rights at New-(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

The market is more sensitive to large immediate purchases or sales founded and that silver producers the production process in Eastern are only too easer to step up sales.

The motives behind the Soviet

There is speculation that the

buying is for strategic purposes and linked to U.S. embargo on

high-technology and defense-relat-

ed goods. But the dealers said that

the Soviet Union has gone on simi-

lar buying sprees in earlier years

and other motives could be more

ered better trend indicators, clearly

illustrated the decline in industrial

man industrial production was off 3.7 percent from the second quar-ter and down 5.5 percent from the third quarter of 1981, official fig-

The third-quarter order inflow

from the third quarter of

Meanwhile, the West German

cabinet granted Arbed Saarstahl a

was down 3.7 percent from the sec-ond quarter and plunged 6.5 per-

In the third quarter, West Ger-

output and in the order inflow.

W. German Output, Orders Off 3%

purchases are extremely difficult

to determine, dealers added.

Soviet Buying Aids Silver, Swiss Dealers Say

silver stocks, which served as a

buffer until about two years ago,

The news about two weeks ago that New York Commmodity Ex-

change warehouse supplies were insufficient to match all contracts

for December delivery triggered

some fears of the market being

BONN - West German indus-

trial production declined 3 percent

in September from August while

the order inflow to industry also fell 3 percent in the month, the

Economics Ministry said Wednes-

flow figures tended to confirm of-ficial projections of a decline in the

country's gross national product,

or overall output of goods and ser-

vices, this year of 1 percent in real

Quarterly results, widely consid-

The production and order in-

But the dealers here said that

cornered, they added.

The market is more sensitive to these fears are completely un-

Poland Signs Pact On Rescheduling Most of 1982 Debt

By Bradley Graham

The agreement, covering \$3.4 billion in principal and interest owed by Poland this year, turned out to be more lenient to the Warsaw government than was the first rescheduling arrangement concluded last year.

That seemed to reflect Western recognition of Poland's worsened the eagerness of Western banks, rocked by a string of severe debt problems around the world this year, to recover at least some of their money.

Breaking precedent, the banks decided this year to negotiate an accord with Poland before Western governments have even begun talks on an official debt due this year of nearly \$6 billion. Banks last year waited for the goveruments to go first, but talks this year on the rescheduling of Po-land's official financial commitments have been frozen by Western governments in retaliation for the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The signing took place at a closed-door ceremony between senior members of the Warsaw government and Polish national Bank Handlowy and officials from lead banks representing Poland's 503 western commercial creditors.
Under the terms of the accord. 95 percent of the \$2.3 billion of

ter a four-year grace period.

Like the 1981 agreement, which allowed Poland to roll over \$2.4 billion in bank debt, the new arrangement sets interest on the deferred principal at 1.75 percent-age points above the London interbank offered rate, plus a 1-percent rescheduling fee. Poland is obligated to pay the remaining 5 percent of principal before the end of this

But in a major departure from

BONN — Capping months of in-tensive negotiations, Poland signed an agreement Wednesday with Western banks rescheduling most of its 1982 debt.

financial predicament as well as

principal Poland owed will be repaid over three-and-a-half years af-

Political or other obstacles to

ers said. They noted the Socialist

bloc has been a net exporter of sil-

potheses of the Soviet motives is

that it is a speculative plan to drive

up the price, they said. Ten days

ago some dealers here said they be-lieved one large operator on one day bought silver to push both sil-

ver and gold higher, then to sell

million) bridging loan pending a final decision on federal aid later

this month, chief government spokesman Diether Stolze said

Wednesday. He told a press conference that

government aid will be conditional

banks and work force making sub-

stantial contributions to restoring

Asked if the company faced bankruptcy without the bridging credit, Mr. Stolze said its situation

the steel company to health.

is "very serious."

Saarstahl's owners, creditor

One of the more unlikely by-

ver in recent years.

gold at the higher level.

in three years. Previously, the banks had required the Warsaw government to make its interest payments without any provision for new credits. A senior Western banker, who asked not to be identified, defended this recycling measure by saying that it enabled Poland to afford continued imports of items essen-tial for the production of exports.

last year's rescheduling model, the Western banks agreed to recycle, in effect, half of the additional

\$1.1 billion in interest Poland owed this year. Warsaw is committed to pay the

interest in full in three installments

by early next year, but \$550 mil-lion of that will then be lent back

by the banks in the form of fresh

short-term trade credits maturing

These exports, in turn, will earn new hard currency that, the banker argued, Warsaw can use to pay back the West. While the recycling provision is a significant concession, Polish authorities, using the implied threat of a moratorium on debt repay-

ments, had initially hoped for more. When negotiations began early last summer. Warsaw asked for a rollover of 80 percent of the interest due and a 10-year deferral on the principal owed. Both sides appeared intent on not yielding much ground - until about the time Mexico, whose for-eign debt far surpasses that of Po-

and, started looking shaky as well. "The Poles got a better deal this year for two reasons," said Jan Vanous, an East European affairs expert with Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Washington. "One was the realization on the part of bankers that there was little chance of a turnaround in the Polish economy. But the major reason was the development elsewhere in the world of national debt problems that caused Poland's to fade away in comparison and made bankers eager to wrap

things up with Warsaw. A statement from Poland's foreign trade bank, Bank Handlowy, after the signing ceremony in a Vi-enna hotel, said negotiations on debt repayments falling due in the future would probably begin short-

Market Closed

All financial markets were closed Wednesday in Japan for a local

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from the British and American Press 800 termes traduits

et expliqués 38 F

ARMAND COLIN LONGMAN

CELINE A L'HONNEUR

ors de l'inauguration d'une nouvelle unité de production de la Société Airco qui fabrique des objets de Rambourg, Maire de Carignan, a remis à la Maison Céline, prise en la personne de son Président, la Médaille d'Honneur de la Ville de Carignan.

Cette distinction venzit récompenser l'esprit d'entreprise de cette Maison qui, la première, a confié à Airco, la fabrication de ses stylos et briquets de haut de gamme et a ainsi permis la création d'emploi dans une région particulièrement touchée par la crise.

Dans la brillante assistance qui participait à la cérémonie, on remarquait notamment Monsieur Jacques Sourdille, Président du Conseil Régional Champagne-Ardennes, Monsieur Marty, Commissaire de la République, de nombreuses personnalités officielles ainsi que les représentants d'autres grandes Maisons qui avaient suivi l'exemple donné par Céline et confié la fabrication de leurs produits à la Société Airco.

Ce n'est d'ailleurs pas la première fois que Céline voyait son travail et son dynanisme récompensés. En 1973 déjà, elle avait reçu la Médaille de Vermeil de la Ville de Paris pour sa contribution à l'expansion de la mode Française et du prestige de Paris dans le monde. Tout récemment encore, elle recevait la Distinction Suprême, la Plaque du Bi-Millénaire qui venzit consacrer la longue tradition de la Maison.

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Business Leaders Vow to Raise U.K Competitiveness

By Barnaby J. Feder New York Times Service

EASTBOURNE, England — The Confederation of British Industries, Britain's "bosses' union," has wrapped up its closely watched convention committed to improving the competitiveness of British business at home and abroad with a minimum of government intervention.

ment intervention. The executives pressed for removal of a sur-charge on an insurance tax that is paid for all employees, stronger negotiating stands with some trading partners, relief from local taxes

and changes in energy pricing.

They clearly wanted to play down disagreements with the Conservative administration of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as Britain heads into a year when she is expected to call a national election.

The generally temperate tone of the three-day meeting, which ended Tuesday, was typified by the comments of Sir Terrence Beckett

about the government.

Two years ago Sir Terrence, the organization's chief executive, created a rift in the membership by advocating a "bare-knuckled" approach to the government on certain issues. But this year he said: "The biggest job is for industry. On the side, we need some help from the government."

The confederation is an amalgamation of

Britain's industrial, retail, service and financia

concerns.

Its lobbying for pro-business legislation has received increasing attention from the Thatcher government and the public as Britain's econic situation deteriorated. Nuances in confederation's positions are regarded as signs of business opinion and, under the Thatcher gov erament, as indicators of what might be included in the next national budget. The generally predictable tone of this con-vention scarcely diminished its fascination for

the British news media. In just six years, the confederation's annual gathering has achieved status equal to that of the conventions staged by the major political parties and the powerful Trades Union Congress.

Interest was heightened this year because of

the release last week of the confederation's quarterly review of trends, generally accepted as Britain's most accurate economic survey. It

predicted a still greater decline in manufacturing during the fourth quarter, despite falling inflation and interest rates.

This year's convention had one major surprise. It came when delegates rejected by a close vote a resolution implying that the confederation wanted the government to take steps to reduce the value of the pound in relation to such major currencies as the West German mark and the Japanese yen.

The resolution had been introduced at the behest of manufacturers in the stricken northern and western areas of England, where industrial troubles have been the main factor in bringing British unemployment to its highest level since the Depression.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Harvester Announces 2 Asset Sales

CHICAGO - International Harvester said Wednesday that it had signed a letter of intent with Dana Corp. to sell the assets involved in the production of Harvester's axles and transmissions.

Harvester also said it agreed in principle to sell certain assets of its line of diesel-powered airline ground support tow tractors for an undisclosed amount of cash to Ingersoll-Rand Co.

Dana, meanwhile, said it will close the Harvester axle and transmission plant at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Pan Am Workers Take Severance

NEW YORK -- Pan American World Airways said Wednesday that 2.120 of its workers have volunteered for various severance programs designed to reduce the company's work force.

The company said 902 of its workers volunteered for an early retirement program, 418 will take voluntary furloughs and 800 flight attendants will take leaves of absence, Earlier this year, Pan Am said it would reduce the work force by 5,000 persons by the middle of next year.

Eurosatellite Wins Swedish Contract

MUNICH — Eurosatellite said Wednesday that it received an order worth 67 million Swedish krone (\$9 million) from the Swedish state space authority to develop and produce a multipurpose satellite. The order is the first part of a fixed-price order worth 650 million krone due to be signed at the start of 1983, it said. Eurosatellite is a joint venture set up by AEG-Telefunken, Messerschmidt-Boelkow-Blohm, Aerospatiale, Thomson and the Belgian firm Etca.

French Firms Win Stake in Contract

Leaden

livenes.

PARIS - Creusot-Loire said Wednesday that French companies have won a stake worth 565 million francs (\$78.5 million) in a contract to deliver turbo alternators for a hydroelectric power station at aucurui,

It said Brazilian companies are also involved in the contract, which is being co-ordinated by Creusot-Loire's Brazilian subsidiary, Mecanica Pesada.

The French participation, which includes Jeumont-Schneider, Spie Batignolles, Thermatome and Merlin Gerin of the Empain Schneider Group and Alsthom-Atlantique of Cie. Générale Electricité, is headed

by Creusot-Loire subsidiary Neyrpic. \$2-Billion Loss by Airlines Predicted

ZURICH - The International Air Transport Association estimates that the world's airlines will lose a record \$2 billion this year and even more in 1983, airline officials said Wednesday.

But it believes the airlines' fortunes should begin to turn in 1984, despite a growing debt burden, the officials said. The gloomy assessments, attributed by the officials to the group's current president. Armin Baltensweiler, are expected to be presented to the association's annual meeting in Geneva next week by Director-Gen-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Nigeria Unveils **Budget**

LAGOS - Nigerian President Shehu Shagari proposed a 1983 budget Wednesday based on a sharp drop in estimated government income for the second consecutive year, but he held out hopes of stabilizing the economy.

hard-hit by the world surplus of

President Shagari, presenting his budget to the national assembly. estimated income next year at just over 9.3 billion naira (about \$14 billion), a drop of nearly 20 percent from the current year, which in turn have been down over 25 percent from 1981.

The weak state of world oil markets forced the government to impose stringent import controls last

But the President said that despite economic problems he wished "to state without any equivocation that under the present circumstances this administra-tion has no intention of devaluing

The government's projected in-come for next year was based on the assumption of oil production of one million barrels per day, about half the peak of two years

Over the last few months, Nigerian production has been near a ceiling of 1.3 million bpd, the agreed on by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But October estimates are for around 1.5 million bpd with similar prospects for this month.
The President said controls had

reduced imports by 20 percent but gave no other figures.

Before the austerity measures were introduced, imports were running at about 1.2 billion pairs (\$1.8 billion) a month. Banking sources say they estimate current imports at just over 800 million naira (\$1.2 billion) a month.

President Shagari appeared to

New York and Florida.

Mr. Burr is proud of his financ-

ing. Hambrecht & Quist brought

out the airline's first public offer-ing, which raised \$26 million, and

a second offering in August, this

time with the prestigious name of

Morgan Stanley next to Ham-

rently selling around \$22 a share.

People Express fares are "vio-

and \$29 on the Burlington route.



Shehu Shagari

suggest that imports next year will again drop appreciably, putting foreign-exchange disbursement at 600 million naira (\$900 million) a

The revised budget deficit for the 1982 was 3.2 billion naira (\$4.8 billion dollars) which would have to be covered by internal and ex-

ternal borrowing, he said.

The President gave no further details, but official sources have put the country's borrowing requirement for this year at around \$3 billion, double what was projected in the budget.

President Shagari proposed slightly lower spending on capital projects in this year's budget and said that over 3 billion naira (\$4.5 billion) would be raised abroad.

He confirmed that a \$2.5 billion railroad to link Port Harcourt with a major steel plant under construction at Ajaokuta 250 miles (400 kilometers) to the north, would be deferred until the economic situation improved.

He also announced a cut in interest rates of one percentage point to encourage continued growth of the economy, which he said should expand by more than three percent next year. Interest rates charged by banks on loans have varied between 8.5 percent and 12 percent.

U.S. Court Allows Banks to Market Commercial Paper

هكذامن الأحهل

By Kenneth B. Noble New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A federal appeals court has held that banks may compete directly with securities firms in selling commercial paper to investors.

The decision Tuesday upheld a determination by the Federal Reserve two years ago that the Glass-Steagall Act of 1934 does not prohibit commercial banks from dealing in commercial paper, which are corporate IOUs issued to raise money from investors.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally bars banks from entering Wall Street's customary territory of corporate securities underwriting and stock brokerage. There has been considerable disagreement, however, over whether commercial paper is a "security" as defined by the

Analysts saw the ruling as another instance of banks broadening their operations into areas that have been the domain of the investment banking industry.

The decision upheld the Federal Reserve's ruling that had permit-ted the Bankers Trust Co. of New York to offer commercial paper to customers. A lower court had ruled against the Fed.

Bankers Trust now has about 15 corporate clients, including Coca-Cola, International Telephone & Telegraph and Getty Oil, in whose commercial paper it deals. It has more than \$1 billion in commercial

paper outstanding.
At least two other major banks, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and Citibank, have said they would begin placing commercial paper once the legal questions were clarified. In fact, Citibank reportedly began to seek customers aggressively as early as 1980, even before the Fed had approved bank

underwriting of commercial paper.

The ruling by the appeals court for the District of Columbia was in response to suits filed by A.G. Becker Inc., a securities firm, and the Securites Industry Association, a trade group that represents most of the nation's major brokerage and investment banking compa-

In its ruling, the Fed said that nothing in Glass-Steagall indicated that Congress considered commercial paper a security that banks were forbidden to trade. It also noted that banks had long traded commercial paper and that because the paper contained shortterm loans from a "few sophisticated lenders to financially strong borrowers," it resembled a loan

rather than a security for the pur-pose of the Glass-Steagall Act.

Usually banks have acted as agents in selling commercial paper for corporations, collecting a fee or commission for their services. In addition, Bankers Trust sometimes has lent money to corporations issuing commercial paper through the bank, and has acted as a financial adviser to these companies. These were among the activities that Becker and the securities institute cited in their suit, although the court, in its ruling Tuesday, did not address these issues.

Kraftwerk Signs Accord On Malaysian Project

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

— The Malaysian National Electricity Board said Wednesday that Kraftwerk Union of West Germany will provide a 10-year, 123.3million ringgit (\$52-million) credit, at an 8.5-percent annual interest rate, to finance a new power

The board said it has signed a 143.6-million ringgit contract with Kraftwerk for two 80-megawatt gas turbines to be installed in a new power station in Klang, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Kuala Lumpur.

Italian Prices Up 2%

ROME - Italian consumer prices rose 2 percent in October after an increase of 1.4 percent in September, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday. October's prices were 17.2 percent higher than a year earlier.

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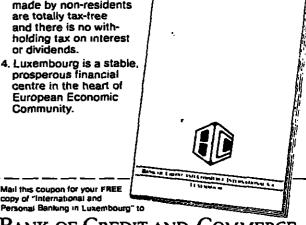
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PERSONAL BANKING

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People Express Takes Off in Crowded Field pand its service in the Washington airline industry," Southwest Airlines and Virginia area with flights from lines. "Southwest's costs are less (Continued from Page 9) People Express' ark. "It destroyed our whole con-Dulles International Airport to **Profits**

cept of a hub-and-spoke airline." Mr. Burr said. "At terrific risk, we had to start a new long-haul airline in a sense. We had to bet the company a second time." Instead of operating all its

eral Knut Hammerskioeld.

flights from Newark, the carrier had to fly from cities like Buffalo and Syracuse to points in Florida. The plan worked. The landingrights problem eased last spring, additional landing rights were pur-chased from other airlines for \$2 million, and People Express again began to focus-on the hub-andspoke approach The airline reported a profit for

ne third quarter of \$1./ m 27 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$3.7 million in the period a year ago. The company earned \$2.7 million, or 50 cents a share, in the first nine months. By the June quarter we made a

Quarterly net income

engine Boeing 737s and three more on order. It flies to 13 destinations

in the Northeast United States and in Florida and on Nov. 15 will add

year-old company head. "But September traffic virtually disap-peared with a 53 percent load factober will be very strong."
People Express now has 17 twin-

profit and again in the September Burlington, Vermont, and Hart-quarter," said Mr. Burr, the 41- ford, Connecticut. It will also ex-

compared with the standard \$129 "Demand at peak travel times is far in excess of what we can sup-Mr. Burr said, and its reservation system is sorely taxed during those periods.

The secret of the low fares is low costs. The airline's cost per seat for each mile it flies is a little over 5 cents, perhaps the lowest in the industry. Mr. Burr said that one of the carrier's established big competitors, USAir, had a cost per seat mile of 11 cents. "If we had the same costs as USAir in September, for example, we would have lost \$15 million," he said.

But the question everyone asks is whether the successful new airlines can sustain their low costs over the years as their labor force gets wage increases and their equipment has to be replaced.

Mr. Burr's answer is to look to what he called "the paragon in the idyllic place."

than a cent higher than ours," he said, "and they've been in operation well over a decade with 737s and under all the cost pressures. We, too, can keep our costs down. Of course, they will tend to creep up, but we've already been through the period of developing our infrastructure. We're beyond that

brecht & Quist, raised \$30 million at \$12.25 a share. The stock is cur-And he adds: "Our people are not underpaid. A second-year cap-tain gets a salary of \$36,000 and can make \$40,000 to \$50,000 on The company bought its 17 planes from Lufthansa for \$3.7 million each, tore out the first-class profit-sharing if there are profits." sections and the galleys and gor 118 seats where Lufthansa had 90. It is adding three 737-200s, which it bought from CP Air. An established airline might be obliged to pay its pilots double that salary.

One of the more unusual aspects of People Express is the way it lently less," as Mr. Burr put it. It tries to make its employees - now more than 1,000 - the key to its plans, for example, to charge \$19 success through high productivity, or what Mr. Burr calls the people component. In the airline's warren of offices on the second floor at the North Terminal there are no

supervisors or secretaries. Its customer service representatives - flight attendants and reservation takers - switch jobs. Employees are required to buy company stock to give them the same outlook as shareholders.

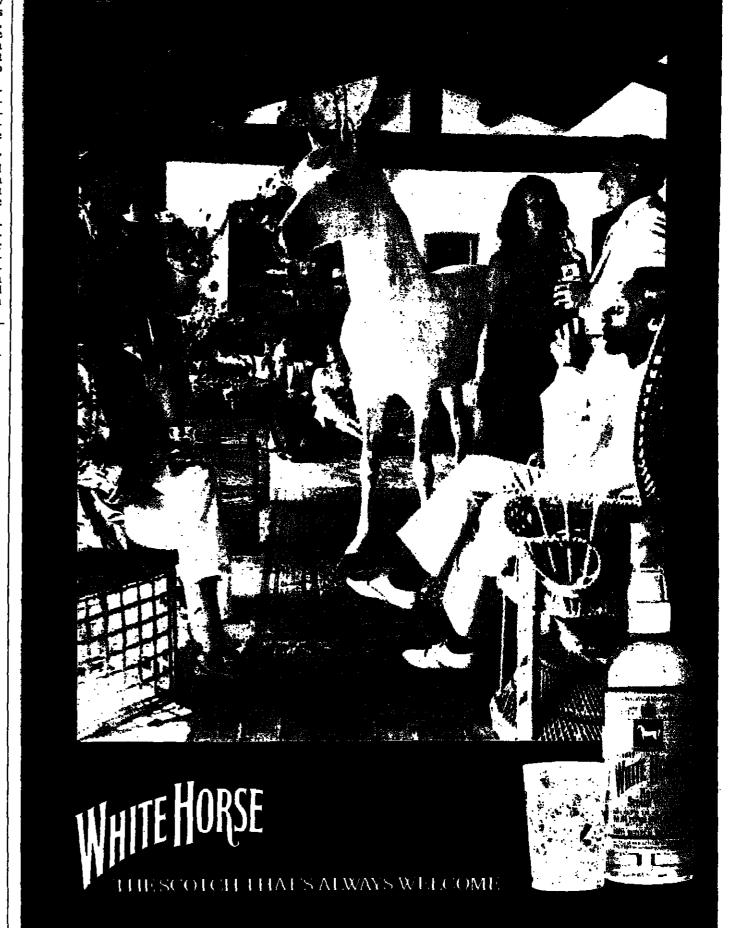
"We want people to work hard," Mr. Burr said. "It's not good enough to just work eight hours a day. We want you to work smart eight hours a day. We get little bursts of creativity."

This kind of employee enthusiasm and loyalty are not easy to instill, however, and Mr. Burr concedes he is only 50 percent successful. "Nobody's been really successful at it," he said. "There are a lot of holes, a lot of problems, and I don't mean to say that this is an

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GMAC Says Earnings More Than Doubled

DETROIT - General Motors Corp.'s finance arm, General Motors Acceptance Corp., reported Wednesday that its earnings more than doubled in the third quarter to a record \$180.1 million.

That compared with an \$87.6million profit in the year-earlier quarter and eclipsed the previous record for GMAC earnings, \$120.3 million in the first quarter of 1982, spokesman John Andrews said.

Profits declined in the quarter for GM's insurance subsidiary, Motors Insurance Corp., to \$18.8 million from \$20.9 million because of lower investment and underwriting income, the company

GMAC's big profits were attributed to lower short-term borrowing rates, which averaged 12.37 percent worldwide in the quarter compared with 17.29 percent a year earlier. Also contributing to the earnings were increased earnings assets, higher earnings rates on retail receivables and cost-cutting, GMAC said.

Third quarter's total finance receivables, including retail and wholesale receivables outstanding, and other earning assets at Sept. 30 rose to \$50.4 billion from \$42.5 billion outstanding a year ago.

For the nine months, GMAC

earned \$416.2 million, up from \$196.6 million by the same point in 1981. Motors Insurance profits for the nine months was a record \$49.9 million, up from \$49 million a

year, the previous record. Consolidated pet income, from the two subsidiaries, totaled \$198.9 million in the third quarter, compared with \$108.5 million a year ago. For the nine months, it totaled a record \$466.1 million comthe previous record.

GM reported a third-quarter profit of \$129.4 million stemming from a \$53.6-million operating los offset by a \$214.7-million profit from GMAC. Motors Insurance and other nonconsolidated affiliates earnings. For the nine months. GM earned \$817.7 million. Meanwhile, General Motors of

France, a GM subsidiary, announced Wednesday that it will spend about \$180.9 million to tool up its Strasbourg, France, plant for new automatic transmissions. A GM spokesman said the "new family" of automatic transmissions will be put in GM vehicles later this decade but said he could not

specify which ones. The new work "will not mean a substantial increase in employment" at the 2,000-worker plant,

he added. The current 180C transmissions built there are used in some GM European models and some are exported to the United States for use in the Chevrolet Chevette and Pontiac T-1000, the spokesman

mu**distribibutors**m

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on November 1, 1982: U.S. \$67.71. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS: Amsterdan

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Nov. 3

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(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report April 1st, 1981-March 31st, 1982 of The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

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COMPANY N.V. rdam, 27th October 1982.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. October 28th, 1982.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, October 27th, 1982.

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MSTERDAM	14	57	12	54	Overcost	MADRID	17	63	8	46	Cloudy
NKARA	16	64	-5	23	Fair	MANILA .	v	81	23	73	Cloudy
THENS	22	72	70	2 0	Fair	MEXICO CITY	24	75	16	61	Cloudy
UCKLAND	16	41	9	48	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	86	24	75	Claudy
Langkok	35	95	25	77	Fair	MILAN	8	46	6	4	Fogov
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ELRUT	_	_	_	_	N.A.	MOSCOW	6	43	- 1	34	Cloudy
ELGRADE	5	41	4	39	Overcost	MUNICH	14	57	1	34	Fair
ERLIN	13	25	10	50	Overcost	MAIROSI	25	77	17	43	Rain
OSTON	21	70	10	50	Cloudy	NASSAII	29	24	21	70	Cloudy
RUSSELS	11	52	10	50	FORTY	NEW DEFRI	7	81	14	57	Fair
SUCHAREST	17	63	1	34	Fair	NEW YORK	21	70	10	50	Fair '
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AIRO	27	81	13	55	Fair	PARIS	13	55	ē	48	Cloudy
APE TOWN	27	83	78	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	45	i	34	Overcost
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OPENHAGEN	70	50	.7	45	Overcost	ROME	20	49	-6	~	Cloudy
OSTA DEL SOL	20	48	17	63	Overcust	SAO PAULO	26	79	17	63	Fair .
AMASCUS	23	73	2	36	Fair	SEOUL	16	61	- "4	39	Foir
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AS PALMAS	23	73		66	Fair			54		45	Cloudy
.IMA	21	70 70	17	83	Overcost	WASHINGTON	30	86	25	77	Fair
.ISBON	21	70	15	57	Feir	ZURICH	7	45	5	41	Foggy
			R	ead	ngs from th	e previous 24 hours.					

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

-		3ER 3, 1982
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ONE OF THE GUYS OVER AT THE GYM IS LOOKING FOR YOU







































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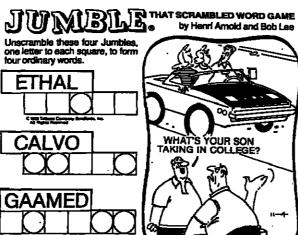
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> Jumbles: BUXOM CHAIR JUNGLE ACTUAL Answer: A love affair that naturally has a man in the middle of it—"RO-MAN-CE"

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'CAN'YOU FIX ME HERE, OR DO YOU HAVE TO TAKE ME INTO THE SHOP 2.

BOOKS

P.G. WODEHOUSE: The Authorized Biography By Frances Donaldson. 399 pp. £10.95. Wiedenfeld and Nicolson, 81 Clopham High St., London SW4.

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

FRANCES DONALDSON'S authorized biogenetics thorized biography of P.G. Wodehouse refutes the hard-held belief that humor springs from the resented misery and that every clown's heart is always breaking for one reason or another.

Wodehouse, in the estimate of Donaldson, who knew him well for 40 years, was an exceptionally happy being. His good cheer and optimistic outlook were the delight of his inti-mates; he reveled in his fabulous suc-cess; he lived until 93 in sound health and he was content in his private life.

He did experience a spot of un-pleasantness during World War II, but this, too, he bore with fortitude. When France was invaded by the Nazis in 1940 he was arrested at his Le Touquet home and interned in a Ger-man prison camp. After many months he was released because of his age and unwisely agreed to record some radio addresses to his American fans, mak-ing light of the situation and assuring ing light of the situation and assuring them that he was in safety. The U.S. networks rejected his talks (though the United States had not yet entered the fray) and the Nazi propaganda office incorporated them in their broadcasts to England. He had made a foolish mistake.

This opened a venomous press campaign against him in Great Britain. He was classed with such Nazisympathizers as the French writer, Céline, and the Irish writer, Francis Stuart, and he was even likened to Lord Haw-Haw, a British national who became a Nazi mouthpiece on the radio and was later executed for high treason.

When peace came l'affaire Wode-house was thoroughly reviewed and he was judged innocent of any treasonous intent. The BBC which had smeared his name in a fit of war hys-teria repented and apologized at the insistance of Evelyn Waugh. Leading American and English authors — among them W.H. Auden, Graham Greene, Rebecca West, Ogden Nash, S.N. Behrman and James Thurber sent him greetings of thanks and af-fection on his 80th birthday (getting the year wrong) and he was honored with a knighthood in 1975. The vicious attacks over his wartime broadcasts from Berlin depressed him a bit, but they never halted his amazing productivity or diminished his sales. Hi-laire Belloc wrote a preface to one of his collections and he was probably the most beloved humorist of the century (his 96 books were translated into many languages and read by mil-lious), but he had his detractors, too, and to them he replied with comic

when the wartime fury against him was at its zenith Sean O'Casey wrote to The Daily Telegraph: "It is amusing to read the various wails over the villainy of Wodehouse. The harm done to England's cause and E land's dignity is not the poor man's babble in Berlin, but the acceptance of him by a childish part of the people and the academic government of Ox-ford, dead from the chin up, as a person of any importance in any literature. It is an ironic twist of retribution on those who banished Joyce and honored Wodehouse.

the way of literature, she will forget the pitiful antics of English literature's performing flea."

In the full after the armistice Wode-

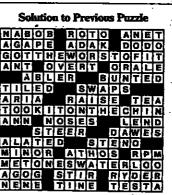
house took up the charge.

"With O'Casey's statement that I am 'English literature's performing flea,' I scarcely know how to deal. Thinking it over, I believe he meant it to be complimentary, for all the per-forming fleas I have met impressed with their sterling artistry and that in-definable something that makes a good trouper."

Wodehouse then adopted "Per-forming Flea" as the title for a book of autobiography.

Actually he wrote several volumes

of autobiography, and biographies of him appeared during his lifetime. He was patient but puzzled by his Boswells. Informing one about anoth-





P.G. Wodehouse, wife Ethel.

er he noted his astonishment in the

research.
"He seems to think that I must have The seems to taink that I must have suffered greatly from tyramical autres in my childhood, having written so much about them, and I have sent him a four-paged letter explaining that in a humorous story you can't have the south of the sout have an unpleasant mother, so it has to be an aunt. Why do these fellows always think that there is something hidden and mysterious behind one's writings? Isn't it extraordinary how these fellows want to dissect and ana-lyse. I should have thought anyone who wrote himself would realize that a writer just sits down and writes."

The creator of that impeccable manservant, Jeeves, of his fai-headed master, Bertie Wooster, of Psmith, the long row of domineering aunts, boozy clubmen, compulsive golfers and the rest was a product of the society he rest was a product of the society ne caricatured. Born of a family of high standing in 1881 and soundly educated, he went to work in a London bank at 21, but discovered that the money he made from magazine contributions done in his spare time surpassed his bank salary. In 1904 he visited New York, sold some stories and from then on he divided his time between England and the United States with a Riviera villa for summer vacation. His Saturday Evening Post serials, other magazine work and his theatrical ac-tivities brought him fame and an increasing fortune.

Aside from 96 books, he collaborat-Aside from 96 books, he collaborated on 16 plays, composed libretti and lyrics for 28 musical comedies — including "Sally" (music by Jerome Kern), "Oh Kay!" (music by Gershwin) and "Anything Goes" (music by Cole Porter) — and tossed off light verse, sketches and movie scenarios. Jeeves, the perfect English butler, was inspired, he once confessed, by reading an American novel, "Ruggles of Red Gap" by Harry Leon Wilson.

He married a widow in 1914 and they appeared to have lived in mutual agreement for the next 50 years. They had no children, but he adopted his wife's daughter by her earlier mar-

riage.
"His tastes are simple; books, pipes, football matches," recorded his foster daughter. "Nothing is a pleasure." sure to him that involves pain to anything, so he doesn't enjoy shooting or fishing. A frosty November morning, a blazing fire and mulfins on a January afternoon, old clothes - those are the things that he likes best."

His strong dislikes were being bored at idiotic social gatherings, interviews and critics. He had been a critic himself — on the American magazine Vanity Fair - and he remained a harsh critic and an amusing one in his private correspondence.
"I think what I hate most in The

New Yorker are the stories," he confided to a friend. "Why do they all begin: "When my father and I wereoegm: When my father and I wereliving in Singapore, my aunt Georgma
used to stay with us. She had grey
ringlets and a pug dog? I thought this
sort of thing went out in the eightes.

And what price those Letters from
Czechoslovakia and other place? And those yards of stuff about shops?
And the profiles of dull people you've never heard of?"

Donaldson in re-examining the evidence of the Berlin broadcast to do has somewhat over-documented the case, but otherwise her book is excellently organized and delightful read-ing. Drawing on his letters and dia-ries, she frequently gives Wodehouse the stage to comment on his contenporaries and on the passing show of his times. Perhaps he has never spo-ken so frankly as he does here. In the pages of this book a delightful personality lives again.

Thomas Quinn Curtiss is a film critic for the International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, at one table, West was inhibited, perhaps overinhibited, by the unfavorable vulnerability. He passed originally, and contented himself with a simple content of the ale overcall at his next turn.

North-South then bid aggressively to five diamonds. South was able to bid both his suits conveniently and show great strength. North had not been able to bid on the previous round but now made an imaginative leap to game judging that his five card trump support and club bosors would be just what his partner wanted.

The contract would have been beaten by a heart lead, for the defensive trick in that suit is established before South can clear trumps and take a discard on clubs. But West not unnaturally led the spade king, thus estab-lishing a trick that the defense was due to win in all circumstance.

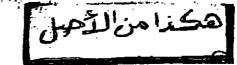
Now South was able to win, cross to dummy with a club lead and play a trump. It did not matter what East did after taking the diamond ace, for South could maneuver to discard the heart loser from dummy on the last club after taking a second round of trumps. In the replay, West opened two hearts, and might have considered three hearts. This made it far harder for North-South to reach the specula-

tive diamond game.
South not unnaturally tried three notrump, which was due to be defeated by a lead in either major. Again the lead was the spade king, and the result was down one, the defease taking the diamond ace and four spade tricks.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1982

SPORTS

Cy Young Panel Names Vuckovich Best Pitcher in American League

NEW YORK — Right-hander Pete Vuckovich, a model of consistency on Milwaukee's American League championship team, Wednesday was named winner of the league's 1982 Cy Young

The mustachioed pitcher, who had two eight-game winning streaks as he carved out a 18-6 record, became the second successive Brewer to win the award. Reliever Rollie Fingers was last year's

The 30-year-old Vuckovich beat out Baltimore's Jim Palmer for the orize, recording 87 points to 59 for

the Oriole right-hander,

Kansas City relief ace Dan Quisenberry was third with 40 points, followed by Dave Stieb of Toronto with 36.

With two writers voting in each league city, Vuckovich had 14 out of a possible 28 first-place votes. He also received four votes for second and five for third. Palmer had four firsts, 12 seconds and three thirds. Under the voting system conducted by the Baseball Writers Association of America, a firstplace vote is worth five points, sec-ond place three and third place

Vuckovich, a 6-foot-4, 220-

pounder, rattled off eight straight victories early in the season and then eight more from July 24 to Sept. 20 to help the Brewers' run for the East Division title. Vuckovich was obtained in a

multiplayer trade with St. Louis. The Cardinals had acquired him and outfielder John Scott for pitchers Tom Underwood and Victor Cruz in December 1977. He was dealt to the Brewers in December 1980, along with with Fingers and catcher Ted Simmons, for outfielders Sixto Lezcano and David Green and pitchers Lary Sorensen and Dave LaPoint.

Slightly unkempt on the mound with his Fu Manchu mustache his shirt banging out and, Vuckovich pitched 223% innings in 1982, compiling a 3.34 earned-run average and recording nine complete

Fourth in last year's balloting, Vuckovich has a 32-10 record and the best percentage in baseball over the last two seasons. Vuckovich completed his sixth

major league season in 1982. Before coming to Milwaukee, he played for the Chicago White Sox, Toronto and the Cardinals, where he won 39 games in three seasons. For the Brewers last year, he was

Palmer, a three-time Cy Young winner, had a 15-5 record for the Orioles in 1982 and a 3.13 carnedrun average.

Quisenberry, accorded four first-place votes, had a league-leading 35 saves for the Royals while Stieb, who received five votes for first, posted a 17-14 record with the Blue Jays. Cleveland's Rick Sutcliffe, the

league's ERA leader at 2.96, got remaining vote for first and finished lifth in the voting with 14 Others receiving votes were Cali-fornia's Geoff Zahn with 7 points. Boston's Bob Stanley (4), Bill Caudill of Seattle (4) and Dan Petry of

Detroit (1). Cy Young Winners NEW YORK — American Lagure Cy Young Avend winners (from 1956-66, only one oward was writed for the combined mojor leagues):
1962 — Pete Vuckovich, fullwayse.
1961 — Rollie Fingers, Milhauskes.
1960 — Steve Stove, Baltimore.
1979 — Milks Pianagon, Baltimore.
1978 — Roy Guidry, New York

- muse reanagent Baltimore. - Bog Guidry, New York. - Sparky Lyle, New York. - Jian Pairner, Battlimore. - Pairner. - Jian Humber, Oakland. - Pida Blue, Oakland. - Vida Blue, Oakland.

under successor Russ Nixon.

wanted to manage.... I was at-

McNamara was attractive to the

tracted by the outstanding talent."

get the one he wanted.



Pete Vuckovich Model of consistency.

1965 — McLain.
1967 — Jim Lanbors, Basfon.
1966 — Sonay Koufox, Los Angeles (NL).
1965 — Kosfox (NL).
1964 — Dean Chance, California.
1962 — Don Drysdole, Los Angeles (NL).
1962 — Don Drysdole, Los Angeles (NL).
1961 — Whitey Ford, New York.
1979 — Early Wynn, Chicabo.
1968 — Bob Turley, New York.
1957 — Worrns Sodni, Allywukes (NL).
1956 — Don Newscombe, Brooklyn (ML).

Old Hand McNamara to Lead a Band of Angels

By Ross Newhan Los Angeles Times Service ANAHEIM, California — When

John McNamara succeeded Sparky Anderson as manager of the Cincinnati Reds after Anderson was fired following second-place finishes in 1977 and 78, a newspa-per headline said he was "A Nice Guy Who Has to Finish First"

That headline is apropos, since McNamara stepped into another win-or-else situation Tuesday by agreeing to a one-year contract to became Gene Mauch's successor as manager of the California Angels. McNamara, 50, is the club's 10th manager in 22 years and the ninth in the last 15,

McNamara, who also previously managed San Diego and Oakland, has reason to be apprehensive about the World-Series-or-bust pressure that awaits him; the Angels won the American League West this season, but dropped the last three games of the league champiouship series to Milwaukee. "I thought about it, but I'm not unfamiliar when it comes to dealing with it," said McNamara. "I

mean, coming to Cincinnati wasn't exactly a day in the park." McNamara's 245-186 record in his 31/2 years with the Reds was the best in the majors. He won a division title in his first year, finished third with an 89-73 record and then was a frustrated 66-42 in 1981 when the split season deprived the Reds of a playoff berth despite baseball's best record.

Then, in a winter of discontent for the outvoted manager, McNamara watched a penurious

and conservative organization de-flate both its budget and title hopes. The Reds dealt away an entire outfield (George Foster, Ken Griffey and Dave Collins), traded Ray Knight, moved Johnny Bench to a new position and opened the 1982 season with five new regulars

and their pitching ace, Tom Seaver, ailing and ineffective. Inevitably, McNamara paid a nce because the Reds had not He was fired on July 21 after he

accused club president Dick Wag-ner of arbitrarily recalling rookie second baseman Tom Lawless and

Angels in several ways: • He was experienced and He had won with teams that had the talent to win, as evidenced by the Reds and the 1970 A's, who finished second under him and then reeled off five straight divi-sion titles under Dick Williams and Alvin Dark, a fickle Charlie

> ter that one year at the helm. He had never attempted to prove himself a genius, letting his established teams play without much interference from the bench. He had almost always ered to and acce ce dictates.

Finley having fired McNamara af-

"He has the qualities that an established, veteran club should respond to," says the Angels' executive vice president, Buzzie Bavasi. We have a team that knows how to play and I imagine John will let

ordering him into the lineup, forc-ing Ron Oester to third, Paul Householder to right and beaching Then they took his horses away and he had no chance." Previously, McNamara worked Bench. The Reds were 34-58 when

hard in places like Lynchburg, Winston-Salem, Omaha, Tulsa, McNamara was fired and 27-53 Baltimore, Milwankee ad Oak-Binghamton and Birmingham. An 18-year minor league odyssey that land have all had job talks with began in 1951 found him failing to McNamara — the A's as recently as Saturday, by which time McNamara knew he was going to reach the majors as either a pitcher or catcher and included six minor league seasons managing in the Idaho city of Lewiston. "Like everyone else," he szid, "I was startled when Gene decided he wasn't coming back. I had talked to a lot of clubs, but this is where I

"I washed sanitary socks, drove buses, repaired tires and played father to kids who were away from home for the first time," McNamara said, looking back on those nearly two decades. "I'd drive by Atlanta Stadium at 3 in the morning on my way to Birmingham and wonder what kind of world existed in there." Considering he has since learned

the often hard and cold truth about that world, it is somewhat remarkable that a nice guy would express elation Tuesday on being a part of it again. ■ Lillis to Stay at Astro Helm Bob Lillis, who piloted the

Houston Astros on an interim basis after Bill Virdon was fired, was named manager of the National League team, the Associated Press reported from Houston late Tues-

Lillis replaced Virdon on Aug. 10 and led the Astros to a 28-23 record for the rest of the season; Houston was 77-85 overall in 1982.

Clemente, who played with intensity and died a Latin-American

hero, ferrying goods from Puerto

Rico to earthquake-stricken Nicar-

agua.

Basketball: Julius Erving, who

has performed the most brilliant

moves ever seen on the court, yet

because of his quiet dignity has never been called a showoff. Pro Football: Roger Stanbach, who served his full hitch in the Navy

and still made time to reach the Super Bowl College Football:

Herschel Walker — physically awesome, spiritually and mentally

reflexes and gentleness have made him Canada's leading sports hero. Running: Alberto Salazar, who adds to the long history of his family with winning surges in the last mile of a marathon. Boxing: Alexis Arguello, the Nicaragnan exile.

Arguello, the Nicaraguan exile

who brings warmth to a brutal sport. Golf: Arnold Palmer, who

proved you don't have to be bland

and blond to be a great golfer.
This arbitrary list indicates that

while our generation pays atten-tion to the flaws as well as the

feats of its athletes, there are he-

Hockey: Wayne Gretzky, whose

Union, NFL Make Concessions at Talks

NEW YORK — The striking National Football League Players Association Tuesday made major concessions to the club owners, including dropping its demands for a percentage of television revenues and a central fund.

اهكنامن لتحى

With the strike in its 43d day, and a seventh regular-season weekend a likely casualty, the union was virtually abandoning several key elements of its financial demand package.

Management also made a con-cession in its position by agreeing to include player-performance and incentive bonuses in the collective bargaining agreement. That means the union will have the right for the first time to negotiate bonus levels for specific achievements. Talks were recessed Tuesday

night with the two sides scheduled to meet again Wednesday.
The latest concession by the union on its percentage demand is its second since the talks began. The players originally sought 55 per-cent of all NFL gross revenues, but modified that to a demand for 50 percent of the TV revenues. Now,

they have backed off that, too. The union is seeking, instead, only a guarantee that it receive a share in any renegotiated TV package. In other words, if the lucrative cable-television market becomes part of the NFL's overall package before the existing \$2.1-billion TV contract expires after the 1986 season, the union would get a share of

Like the TV percentage demand, the central fund was considered a cornerstone of the union's proposal - and likewise has been opposed by the management council, the owners' bargaining unit.

Under the union proposal, the central fund would have incorporated all player-related monies and would have been administered and distributed by an independent

The owners also are offering for the first time a comprehensive severance package based on the minimum annual wage scale. A 10year veteran, for example, would receive the equivalent 10-year minimum in his first year following retirement as a player. Currently there is no severance pay. Despite the changes in both

sides' stances, there are major issues separating the two parties. But the union appears willing to give in on one of them, the length The owners have offered a five-

year contract, allocating \$1.31 billion over the final four years — the first year's value to be determined after the strike's losses have been added up. The union has been seeking a three-year, \$1.1-billion

willing to accept the five-year con-tract in a trade-off on another unspecified issue and if, according to union source, management would include a "reopener clause" to reflect "unusual cost-of-living

Minimum salaries appear to present the greatest remaining ob-stacle. For four-year veterans, for example, management is offering a \$60.000 minimum under a plan that starts at \$30,000 for rookies and increases \$10,000 a year with each year of experience. Such players would also be eligible for \$60,000 in severence pay if they retire after four years, under the

increases.

Under the union's current posal, four-year veterans would get a \$139,000 minimum. Moreover, union officials say that figure represents a concession from the \$170,000 it demanded last June for four-year veterans and the \$158,000 they would get in the union's revised Sept. 17 proposal. Four-year veterans currently averаде \$83,000 а уеаг.

management proposal.

The sides were guardedly opti-mistic about Tuesday's session. "It appears both parties are beginning to come together on many of the major economic issues," said union spokesman Dave Sheri-

Jim Miller, a spokesman for the league's bargaining arm, said: "Some of this should have been done months ago so that the only issues were economic ones, not an attempt to change a system that has been good to both parties for 63 years. We have heard terms from the

union such as 'caving in' - things like that. But until it is on the table, I will not even express any optimism about a quick settle-

The past few weeks, the NFL has formally called off strike-affected weekends on the preceding Tuesdays. But this time the league delayed any announcement.

Don Weiss, executive director of

the NFL, said Commissioner Pete Rozelle was holding off as long as possible. "Pete is determined not to influence the talks by cancelling the games too early," Weiss said. Earlier Tuesday. Rozelle held

three separate meetings at his New

York office with 10 player reps. Sheridan said Rozelle, who has refused to enter the negotiations. told the players: "If you have trouble with our proposal, let me try to help clean up the language." While negotiations continued, several players met with Daniel

Silverman, the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, and another group of players met with Rozelle in his office. The union has filed a complaint

with the NLRB charging the owners with continuing to bargain in The union is saying it would be bad faith by proposing a wage affect less than 15 percent of the

league's players. The union is hoping to convince Silverman and his superior. NLRB general counsel William A. Lubbers, to seek an injunction in players.

scale at a level so low that it would federal court to force the owners to bargain in good faith.

The union has charged the management council with attempting to bargain over the head of the union and take its case directly to the

U.S. and Britain Are at Top Of Anti-Apartheid Blacklist

LONDON — American golfers Jack Nicklaus, Johnny Miller and Lee Trevino have been blacklisted by an anti-apartheid group that said Britain and the United States are the major violators of an international boycott of sporting links with South Africa.

The UN-backed Center Against Apartheid, citing 158 breaches during the first six months of the year, blacklisted hundreds of stars whom they now want banned from international sport.

James Victor Gbeho, chairman

of the committee that compiled the register, said Tuesday that "un-scrupulous and selfish" sportsmen and sportswomen women have no thought for the "institutional dehumanization" of apartheid or racial segregation in South Africa.

Gbeho said his committee's register shows Britain and the United States are the "major collaborators" with apartheid sport and that the International Rugby Board "now projects itself as the greatest defender of apartheid South Afri-

The committee said the names will be deleted from the blacklist only if the athletes agree to refrain from competitions in South Africa. Sydney Marce, the black South

who now competes for the United States, was cited as advocating sporting links with South Africa. The World Boxing Association was accused of involving South Africa and encouraging international bouts in that country.

along with Spanish golfer Severi-ano Ballesteros, were cited for their involvement in a \$1-million golf event in South Africa, and 67 players were named for taking part in a PGA championship in Johan nesburg. Thirteen racing drivers, includ-

ing world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland, were cited for partici-pating in the South African Grand Prix. In all, 41 Americans and 115

Britons were listed, as were three British Isles rugby teams. Teams and athletes, including boxers, jockeys and tennis players, from 31 nations were named.

Gbeho, chairman of the subcommittee on the Implementation of UN Resolutions and Collaboration with South Africa's Special Committee Against Apartheid, said the success of the register since its 1981 launching has led to a campaign by South Africa to lure foreign sports stars for large fees.

Final 1982 PGA Leaders

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Florido - Finel stallatics for the 1982 Professional Galfers Asso-PRIZE MONEY

L Craip Stadler SAMAZO. 2. Ray Floyd \$386,809.

Tom Kile \$341,081. 4. Calvin Peete \$38,470. 5.
Tom Walson \$316,450. 4. Bab Glider \$386,460. 5.
Tom Walson \$316,450. 4. Bab Glider \$386,460. 7.
Lanny Wadkins \$309,477. 8. Wayne Levi \$280,681.
9. Jerry Paris \$380,141. 10. Curfts Stronge \$280,378.
TI. Hal Syrina \$237,404. 12. Jack Nicklaus \$232,845. 13. Jay Hoos \$229,746. 14. Bruce Lietzke \$217,447. 13. Andy Been \$208,437. 14. Scott Hoch \$192,862. 17. Bobby Clement \$184,600. 18. George Burns \$181,864. 19. Hale Irwin \$172,717. 28. Johnny Miller \$181.004, 17, Patile (1791) \$173,717, 28, Johnny Miller \$169.005, 27, Lorry Nelson \$157,154, 22, Tom Weiskopf \$151.821, 22, Ed Sneed \$148,179, 24, Scott Skrusson \$146,962, 25, Peter Jocobsen \$145,832, 24, GIJ Margan \$137,652, 27, Billi Ropers \$122,662, 28, Fuzzy Zoeller \$122,512, 27, Danny Edwards \$124,018, 38, Keith Fergus \$122,266.

AVERAGE SCORE PER ROUND L Tom Kite 70.21. 2. Calvin Peete 70.33, 3. Curtis Stronge 70.39. 4. Tom Watson 70.45. 5. Wayne Levi 70.44. 6. Crolle Stodier. Ray Floyd 70.21. 8. Jerry Pote 70.73. 9. Scott Hoch 70.74. 18. Johnny Miller

268.9. B. Fred Couples 268.7. 9. Payne Siewart, Jid PERCENTAGE OF DRIVES IN FAIRWAY

PERCENTAGE OF DRIVES IN FARRWAY

1. Colvin Peets 813. 2. Bits Rogers 772. 3. Mike
Reid Jd9. 4. Jock Renner, Gene Littler 734. 4. Jov
Hoos J79. 7. Tom Kits, Joe Inmon. 7th. 9. Rov
Floyd J14. 18. Larry Neison J10.

GREENS IN REGULATION

1. Colvin Peets J34. 2. Peter Jacobsen 721. 3.
Andy Bean J77. 4. Curtis Strange, Jock Nicklous
J14. 4. George Codie J70. 7. Bruce Lietzke 307. 3.
John Mohoffey J765. 9. Joy Hoos. 701. 18. Hol Sutten 468.

AVERAGE PUTTS PER ROUMD

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES

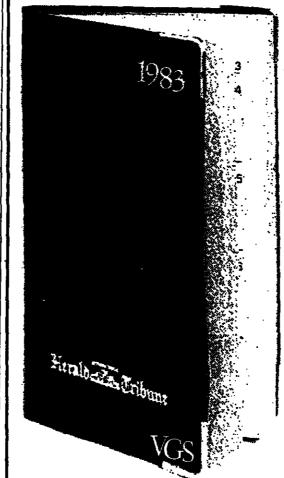
1. Tom Kite 2154. 2. Tom Watson 2150. 3. Crain Stadler 207. 4. Ray Floyd, Andy Bean, Wayn Levi 205. Levi 205.

SIRDIES

1. Andy Sean 397. 2. George Burns 387. 3. Curtis
Strange. Tam kite.381. 5. George Archer 390. 6.
Bob Gilder 377. 7. Vance Heafner 372. 8. Joy Hoos
370. 9. D.A. Weibring 365. 18. Hot Surton 357.

1. Isoo Aoki 402. 2. Lonce Yen Broeck 597. 2. Don Pooley 594. 4. George Archer 593. 5. Roger Molitole 588. 6. Jerry Heard 587. 7. Peter Oosterhuls 584.

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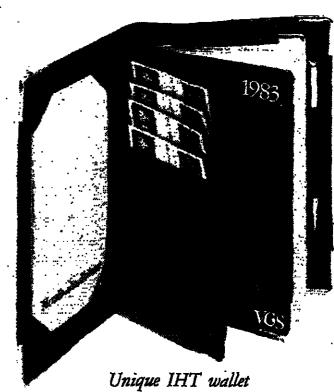
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The Final Word on Heroes: They're Still There cynical journalists. Roberto

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There has been

much evidence in these pages lately that Americans do not worship athletes as automatically as they once did. There is no argument here about the basic premise. After the antiwar movement and the changing values of the 1960s, the United States has too many di-

vided loyalties, too many separate points of views, to agree about mass heroes. The trend is hardly confined to sports. While trying to think of personal heroes in the "real world," my mind moved from Lech Walesa of the Polish Solidarity movement to Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Nobel Prize-winning writer who recently used his influence to spring a poet from a Cu-ban jail, to Felipe González, the newly-elected prime minister of

It was harder to come up with a U.S. hero or beroine, since the American public figures I admired most were assassinated in the '60s. My current admiration is directed more toward mostly anonymous people I met on past assignments, people struggling against poverty, people trying to save the environ-ment, people serving others in a

My first instinct was to define sports heroes as people battling against odds: Jackie Robinson being America's most important black athlete; Kathy Switzer and other pioneers proving women can. the late Terry Fox, the Canadian who ran across his homeland on one leg; the number of athletes who gave hope by coming back after treatment for addiction.

But the question remained: Are there fewer sports heroes today than in the past? It seems clear that with both journalism and television taking a close look at million-dollar athletes, there are few a unanimous, uncriticized heroes. Just turn on the television and you can find an announcer gushing

Transactions

BARDRÁLL

about this or that superstar. The medium is hastening Andy Warhol's prediction that soon everybody will be a celebrity for 15

John McNarama

Beyond the bombast, there are several categories of sports stars, the highest level of which I would label Charismatic and Controversial Stars. Has any period ever produced three more outspoken and excellent athletes than Billie Jean King, Muhammad Ali and Reggie

King has promoted herself, her sport and the rights of women to excel at the same time she was the best player of her age. Ali was a boxing champion who raised racial and political issues when it was important and also entertained millions. Jackson has combined a high intelligence quotient with an even higher ego to become one of baseball's best sluggers, particularly

Many fans are repelled by one or all of these stars, but that is part of being a superstar. Jack Demp-sey and Babe Ruth had their detractors, too, but the criticisms tended to fade with time. By making people think and feel, cheer and boo, King, Ali and Jackson qualify as sports heroes to match hose of any generation.

Joe Namath and Jimmy Connors may not be particularly interesting away from the arena, but in uniform they have been among the

Below this level there are other On-the-Field Stars: Pete Rose,

most captivating and resourceful

the New York Islanders, a goalkeeper with the ferocity of a mountain man guarding his cave; Wim Rijsbergen, the defender for the New York Cosmos who makes opponents stumble and falter while maintaining his disarming smile; and Bob Gibson, the Cardinal pitcher who threw inside to his best friends and was the most com-petitive baseball player I have

Great Athletes/Poor Sports. No players in team sports behave like John McEnroe, Vitas Gerulaitis and Ilie Nastase. Baseball managers get away with their tantrams because they are ritualized parts of the national character, like trolls or court jesters or Punch-and-Judy puppets. Boorish tennis players are just flat-out boors.

In the long run, the definition of sports heroism would be stars you would want children to emulate. There are dozens of athletically superior and personally decent sports figures worth emulating: Tennis: Arthur Ashe, for cour-

age as a black pioneer in his sport, as a champion, as a heart-surgery patient and as Davis Cup captain Chris Evert, for unruffled poise and quiet wit. Any tennis player, any human being, would do well to imitate her internal grace under

Soccer: Socrates of Brazil, a doctor, singer, social activist and brilliant midfielder. Dino Zoff of Italy, who at the age of 40 provided an example of health for middle-aged fans and sportsmanship for his youthful World Cup cham-

athletes of any age.

Engaging Tough Guys. These are athletes you enjoy watching, but then you turn to your child and say, "I hope you never do that."

Three candidates: Billy Smith of point teammates.

Baseball: Steve Garvey, who tips his cap to fans, talks to reporters, plays every game every season—and somehow manages to annoy jealous teammates and hyper-

NBA Standings

Toesday's Results
Voscouver 5, Quebec 2 (Hohererd (3), Lernay
(2), Saspats (3), Rota (4), Sundstrom (4); Tordit
15), Cole (2)),
Allander Alindesole 7, Hariford 6 (Payne 2 to). Bellows (4), Dowsles (4), Ciccarelli (11), Smith (4), Mo-cadom (4): Jobnson (5), Sullimon (6), Francis (2), Kelsocoules (1), Staughton (2), Sullivan (2).

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE Potrick Division

New Jersey 116, Son Diego 100 (Davkins 20, williams, Birdsons 17: Brooks 30, Whitehead 21), Defroit 128, Cleveland 119 (Thomas 30, Lone 9; Edwards 22, Wedman 21). rworus 22. greathan 21). into 185. Woshington 88 (Wilkins 30, Round-7; Haywood 21, F. Johnson 18). (2), Kelsonoulos (1), Staughton (2), Solihvan (2)).
Montrool S, New Jersey 4 (Hunter 2 (5), Sunt 2
(8), Robinson (1)), Ashino (1), Aneopher (4), Hutchison (1), Marial (6)).
Pinsburgh 3, N.Y., Islanders 1 (Gartiner (3), Boutette (14), Hannan (2); Tratiler (10)).
St. Louis 4, Detroit 2 (Nedamansky (2), Turnbull (7), Petherson (6), Federice (4); Opradnick nukse 112 (E. Johnson 34 Williams 19; Moncriet 37, Ma. Johnson 25).
Dallas 113, Houston 103 (Blackman, Vincent 19,

Arms Poor-Mouthing

WASHINGTON — If there is anything that upsets me, it's when the leaders of the two major superpowers start poor-mouthing their own nuclear weapons capa-

We saw a disgusting example of this last week when Leonid Brezhnev stood up in front of 500 of his marshals and generals and told them that the United States was ahead in the arms race. He promised his military leaders he would do everything to rectify the situation by spending more money on new weapous.

The Brezhnev revelations came

as a surprise to most Americans, who had been told by President Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the Soviets were ahead of the United States when it came to weaponry, and we were the ones who had to spend the money to keep up with

I was so angry at the Brezhnev speech that I went to see my disar-mament expert, Professor Heinrich Applebaum of the Armageddon Institute for Limited Peace.

'Didn't you think that was a lousy thing Brezhnev told his generals the other day? Can you imagine the leader of a superpower claiming his country was No. 2 you when it came to wreaking nuclear

Applebaum said, "Brezhnev was only trying to save his own skin. If he told the Soviet military they were No. 1, then that meant he wasn't going to give them more money for new weapons. He had to placate them by saying they were way behind us."

I said, "Okay, but why did Weinberger come right back and say Brezhnev was lying and we were a weak No. 2 in the arms

"Weinberger had to say it or

Einstein Papers to Israel

United Press Interne TEL AVIV - Albert Einstein's papers will be transferred from Princeton University to Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the Jerusalem Post said Wednesday. The scientist, who died 27 years ago, left instructions to leave his books and manuscripts to the university in Israel. Litigation of his will ended last month, apparently clearing the way for the transfer.

Congress would cut his next defense budget to ribbons. If Weinberger said we were No. 1, he wouldn't have a military leg to stand on when it came to building an MX missile system." "So you think they were both

giving us a snow job?" "Not necessarily. The fact of the matter is that neither superpower has any idea who is No. 1 or No. 2. When both have the capability of blowing up the world, the question becomes academic anyway.

"Then why would Brezhnev go to all the trouble of saying his weap-ons were technologically inferior? "Because when you're in an arms race, you always have to say the other guy is ahead. Otherwise Brezhnev would have a hard time persuading the Soviet people he

they got any butter." "So you think it was wise of Reagan and Weinberger to call Brezhnev's bluff by saying we were the ones who were playing catch-

still had to buy more guns before

They had no choice. Our nuclear arsenal is second to none, but just because we can pulverize them and they can pulverize us isn't enough of a deterrent any more. You have to develop a third generation of weapons to wipe out the other guy's stuff before he can hit

"If we do that first, will we be

No. 1?"
"No, because the Soviets will with their own system to blow up our stuff before it hits them. Then we'll both have to start on the fourth generation of weapons which can penetrate the other fellow's new defenses. The thing you have to understand about an arms race is that there is

Then how can you stop it?" There is only one way. One side has to declare its nuclear superiority over the other, which it will never do, because it will be too much of a threat to the other.

"So what you're saying is that as long as both sides think they don't have the right mix to wage a nuclear war, there is less chance of one of them starting one?"

That seems to be the case. For the moment I have no objection to the superpowers poor-mouthing their defense capabilities. I'll start worrying when the generals on either side say to their leaders, 'We think we've got enough stuff.'

The Envoy and the Memoirs

By Christine Chapman International Revald Tribune

TOKYO — Sir Hugh Cortazzi, the British ambassador to Japan, was rummaging in a second-hand bookstore here when he came upon the 1899 two-volumne edition of Mary Crawford Fraser's memoirs of her five years in Merji-era Tokyo. She was the wife of Hugh Fraser, the British minister, comparable today to ambassador, from 1889 to 1894, a time of general unease in reaction to the government's attempts to restructure the former feudal society. Assassination attempts, street rowdyism, anti-foreign sentiment, and an all too obvious demarcation between the poor and the rich marked the period.

In "A Diplomat's Wife in Japan: Sketches at the Turn of the Century," Mary Fraser describes the times in vivid detail. She writes that in the heat of summer the emperor's pet terrier "has a servant who sits beside it all day to fan the flies away and put bits of ice into its mouth." However, during a rice-crop failure in 1890 "starvation ploughed the poorer quarters of the city," and at least one man killed his two small daughters to avoid their death by starvation because there was no room for them in the Catholic convent at Tsukiji. Other families sold their daughters to "the Yoshiwara man," a procurer of

Mary Fraser observed Meiji society sympathetically and recorded it for history in a series of let-ters home; Sir Hugh, fascinated by the era, edited and abridged the memoirs; and John Weatherhill Inc. published the single volume this past summer in Ja-pan, in the fall abroad.

The result is an alluring mix. The ambassador is a scholarly man whose notes and introduction reflect his knowledge of Japan; the author reveals herself as intelligent and eager to become immersed in a new world. Mary Fraser was born in 1851 of American parents in Rome and educated in England and Italy. She traveled extensively, married a dip-lomat and lived at several foreign posts, including China, which disappointed her, and Chile, which seemed to bore her. She was ripe for Japan and when she and her



husband landed in Nagasaki in April 1889, she wrote: "Life suddenly presented itself as a thing of fun and joy: the people, the shops, the galloping jimrksha coolie, the toy houses." Later she would refuse the Victorian stereo-types which labelled the "Island Empire," "a toy country" with "fairylike" inhabitants. At 38 although her health was poor, she was a pretty, fair-haired woman whose children remained in England at school and whose hus

oirs, indulged her enthusiasms. She had exotic material time, and a natural inclination for writing. As a child, she had met Hans Christian Andersen in Rome and the Brownings in Siena. Later she was to know the poets James Rus-sell Loweli and Henry Longfellow; Edward Lear made rhymes and drawings for her and her sister; at the end of the century she

band, a silent figure in the mem-

met Henry James, who was a friend of her brother, himself popular novelist.

"I suspect she had the letters in mind for publication," Sir Hugh said as he leafed through the orig-inal volumes at the ambassador's residence. "She didn't publish anything until after her husband died. There was no shortage of money, but she had time on her hands and I think she felt impelled to write. She wrote other reminiscences and stories about Japan, which aren't very good. 'A Diplomat's Wife' is the best."

One of the author's first reports centers on an international issue that the foreign powers and Japan

had been discussing for years.
"For us the question of the day," Fraser noted, was treaty revision. The Japanese sought to revoke the extraterritoriality acts of the 1850s which had allowed for-

eign governments sole power over

their own subjects on Japanese soil. Furthermore, foreign traders had access to only a limited number of ports. Revision, Mrs. Fraser teased, "rages in the Lega-tion upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber."

"She was a good reporter," Sir Hugh admitted, "but politically she was rather superficial. Most important, she evokes atmosphere and a feel for the period. Her letters are perceptive. They give a different point of view, a feeling for what it was like to be a diplomat's wife."

"My first reaction on reading her was, oh dear, she rather overwrites, doesn't she, a bit Victorien. Then I thought that's not being fair. It's worth picking up again as an account of life as it was. It deserves a wider audience than it gets in a second-hand bookshop. "A Diplomat's Wife" glitters

with the glamour of scenes at the emperor's court, the pomp of state dinners and official funerals, royal garden parties and the noblesse oblige of Japanese peers. Fraser's sketches are, fortunately, not sketchy; she fills in the picture, whether recounting the first nurder of a foreigner in 20 years or the presentation of credentials to the emperor. She recalls the atmosphere of the favorite spas, like Miyanoshita in Hakone, Karuizawa, Atami, to which she traveled to relieve her rheumatism or escape the Tokyo sum-mers. She writes in the Victorian grain, sentimentally, but she is also realistic in reporting details. However, like a diplomat, she avoids the spice of gossip. About Emperor Meiji, well-known as a lover of the ladies and the father of several children although his empress was childless, she declares: "The King can do no wrong in Japan."

Mary Fraser was a Roman Catholic, but as Sir Hugh said: "She doesn't display her prejudices in an offensive way."

Sir Hugh, who speaks fluent Japanese, has a historian's appre-ciation of the country to which he came as ambassador in 1980. His interests center on both the first period of Western connections when British railways and factories were introduced into the country and on the Meiji restora-



strong influence in Japan and on Japan," according to Sir Hugh.

During the war he joined the Royal Air Force and found himself being trained in Japanese. He served in Japan during the occu-pation, then joined the Foreign Office and began a diplomatic ca-reer that took him to posts in Sin-gapore, Bonn, Washington, and Tokyo, to which he returned several times. "By now I've served Japan for 14 years," he said.

arly organization.

The editor of Mrs. Fraser's memoirs does not intend to write his own. "To write one's memoirs one has got to have a certain vanity. During Meiji an ambassador had power; today one is a small cog in a big machine. As a diplomat, one tends to say: 'How can our life be of interest to anyone

ance of the play "Amadeus."

Re-discoverer Cortazzi

He has translated "The Lucky One," a collection of Japanese short stories by Keita Genji, and he is involved in a project on the early maps of Japan, which he hopes will turn into a book next year. He is also president of the Asiatic Society in Japan, a schol-

else?.

"What one is looking for," he added, "is an account of life as it was for a diplomat. Mrs. Fraser's memoirs are remarkable for their

PEOPLE Reporters Blow Coper Of Iceland's President

Vigdis Finbogadottin's plans for a few days incognito were ruined when reporters spotted the locland president at the Royal Theater in Copenhagen. Her embassy con-Copenhagen. Free firmed that she was in town on a private visit. She was at a perform

lapan announced that 29 for eigners will be honored for their contributions to friendly ties with Japan. They include Srt Suttan Hamengha Bawono Iz, 70, the former Indonesian vice president, who will be awarded the First Class Order of the Rising San on Tuesday by Emperor Hirolato. The Second Class Order of the Rising Sun will go to Massagus Nar. Muhammad Hassim Ning, 66, former president of the indonesian chamber of commerce and induschamber of commerce and indus-try, and Thereore Photographs, 65; adviser to the Thai-Japan association. The Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure will be conferred on the Americans John Whitney Hall, 66, a former Yale professor, and S. Dillon Rinley, 59 secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. It aise will be given to Swarng Charoempol, 65, Thailand's director general of fisheries.

The science fiction writer issue Asimov and the alimony-palimony lawyer Marvis Mischelson helped Kathy Koston Omni magazine president, bury a time capsule in the backyard of the Manhatian house she shares with the publisher Bob Guccione. They were at a par-ty to celebrate publication of "The Omni Future Almanac" and the capsule held guests' predictions about the year 2000. Asimov predicted there might be up to 49 Americans in space by then. Mitchelson asked him. "Do you think they will need divorce and palimony lawyers in space?"

The former Belgian king Leopold III celebrated his 81st birthday at family spokesman said. Leopold Belgium's fourth monarch, abdicated in 1951 in favor of his son Baudonia, the current monarch.

Prince Rainier of Monaco his daughters, Princesses Caroline and mie, and son, Prince Albert have returned from a two-week ve cation in the Bahamas.

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